

INSIDE: THE QUAYLE SCANDAL ROCKS THE REPUBLICANS

Maclean's

AUGUST 29, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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WARRIORS FOR PEACE

—
**Canadian Troops
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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

AUGUST 26, 1995, VOL. 26 NO. 36

COVER

Warriors for peace

The first of 488 Canadian soldiers began to stream into Iraq last week on Canadian and U.S. transports to police the UN-mandated ceasefire. More than one million people have died since the brutal and inhumane Persian Gulf war began in August, 1990—including thousands who perished when Iraq used poison gas.

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COVER PHOTO BY GARY NICH



Refilling the Republicans

Republican nominee George Bush chose Senator Dan Quayle as his running mate—and set off a controversy that could cost him the election.

—Page 24



Uncomfortable heights

The summer of 1995 has scorched its way into the record books, bombing the demand for air conditioning and prompting questions about the greenhouse effect.

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Well off the beaten track

In the latest in a series of offbeat movie roles, Theresa Russell plays the alcoholic wife of a model-train fanatic. The film, *Track 87*, will be released next month.

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Hated in the heartland

Debra Winger stars as a CIA agent who unwittingly falls for a white supremacist in *Redwood*. Carter Gurnea's new film about racist violence in America.

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LETTERS

Under the U.S. wing

In your editorial of Aug. 6 ("The gambler's son"), you stated: "The central concern is not whether there is free trade between Canada and the United States. There will be. The forces of history and economics dictate that." If I thought that, I would not review my subscriptions to *Maclean's*, but buy one to time. The United States is the greatest debtor nation in the world. If the economic crash comes and its economy is integrated with Canada's, will the United States treat Canadians any differently than it has treated Central Americans, Chileans and Filipinos in the protection of its "interests" and to bolster its faltering economy? If we had statesmen instead of politicians, they would have a greater vision of the future. Pierre Trudeau could have saved the day, perhaps John Turner too.

—GEOFFREY HARRIS
Kelowna, B.C.

I wish to compliment you on your editorial of Aug. 8 in which you pointed out the inevitability of a free trade agreement between Canada and the United States, and on how well you dealt with John Turner and his attitude. It is refreshing to find someone who has the fortitude to express those views so concisely, as well as having the intelligence and foresight to see the benefits of a negotiated agreement, rather than a haphazard progression.

—VERNE FORDHOUS
Beverlyridge, Alta.



Red Guard members: guerrillas or terrorists?

Male or female?

I must take exception to Diane Francis referring to God as a woman in her Aug. 1 column ("A timely tale of unworldly masey"). I am not what would be termed a "Bible thumper," but I am a Christian, and in the times I have read the Bible, I have found no basis to believe that God is a woman.

—RALPH EVANS
Kingville, Ont.

In praise of modern satire

Acknowledges to Charles Gordon for a delightful piece of writing ("Waiting for mangoes in their place," *Another View*, Aug. 16). It is refreshing to know that intelligent, modern satire exists. Perhaps there is hope, after all, for both this stagnant culture of ours and for journalists as well.

—GARY MCLEOD
Belleville, Ont.

'Barbaric acts'

I am writing concerning your article on the Irish Republican Army ("A deadly IRA offensive," *World*, Aug. 25). It referred to the IRA as "Roman Catholic guerrillas" fighting to force Britain out of Northern Ireland. I object to the use of the term "guerrillas." If these barbaric acts were done by Lebanese, Iranians or other groups, the term "terrorists" would have been used. I am a Roman Catholic and am frequently appalled by the acts of the IRA and hope that some day in the near future they will realize the carnage and suffering they have wrought.

—LOUIS R. WEAVERHEAD
Oshawa

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should send two addresses and include phone number. Mail correspondence to: *Letters to the Editor*, *Maclean's*, magazine, Maclean's Building 2626, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1A7.

PASSAGES

R.I. Jailed black leader of the outlawed African National Congress Nelson Mandela, 70, is Cape Town, with tuberculosis. Although hospital officials said that Mandela is responding well to treatment, his illness spurred a new round of appeals, both within and within South Africa, for his release. The leading apartheid opponent, imprisoned since 1962, is serving a life sentence for attempting to overthrow the white-dominated government.

ELICITED Moderator of the United Church of Canada, **Samuel Lee**, 64, pastor of the Toronto's Korean United Church, in a dramatic fifth-ballot victory over six other candidates at the church's biennial convention in Victoria, B.C., where he was born in Korea, is the first Asian leader of the 864,000-member church, the largest Protestant denomination in Canada.

APPOINTED Artistic director of the National Ballet of Canada, **Rold Anderson**, 29, effective on Jan. 1, 1986. Now artistic director of Vancouver's 250-year-old Ballet Brink Columbia, the New Westminster, B.C., native has performed with leading ballet companies around the world, including the National.

DEED **Gabriel Ray Buchanan**, 48, after hanging himself with his own shirt in a Fairfax, Va., jail cell following his arrest for public drunkenness in 1980, Buchanan—whose playwriting was described by *Rolling Stone* as perhaps "the best rock-guitar playing in the world"—joined a Canadian group that included **Robbie Robertson** and was the forerunner of The Band.

DEED **Foto Ferrel**, 80, founder and chairman of the automobile insurance company that bears his name and that makes the renowned Ferrel's One series at his home in Modena, Italy.

DEED **Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr.**, 74, the fourth son of President Franklin Roosevelt, who died in office in 1945, of lung cancer at hospital near his Millbrook, N.Y., home. A three-term Democratic congressman in 1940 to 1950, he also served in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

DEED Former multimillionaire publisher **Harry Magham Sr.**, 65, whose Louisville, Ky., newspapers charged with unpopular views on civil rights and won seven Pulitzer Prizes, of breast cancer at his Louisville home. Magham's decision to sell his papers and other businesses for \$100 million in 1986 during a bitter battle among his children produced his own headlines across the country.

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Sentenced for murder

Peter Demeter sat expressionless in a Toronto courtroom late last month as Ontario Supreme Court Judge John O'Driscoll sentenced him to two more years in life imprisonment. The judgments—for conspiring to kidnap and murder the daughter of a Toronto lawyer in 1986—brought to five the number of life terms for the former Mississauga, Ont., resident.

estate developer. But Demeter, 50, one of Canada's most notorious criminals since his 1974 conviction for the murder of his wife, Christine, showed no emotion—even when Judge O'Driscoll recommended that he never be released on parole. "Whether or not you are inherently evil, I do not know," O'Driscoll told Demeter in the crowded courtroom, "but you seem evil out of every pore and contaminate everyone around you."

Those were harsh words, but the case features a long history of crimes. After his conviction for aiding and abetting in Christine Demeter's brutal death by kidnapping in 1974, Demeter escaped two more life terms in 1986 for conspiring to kidnap and murder (he sat in his third prison in 1993).

And the most recent life sentences were handed down just 18 years after Christine Demeter was found dead in her suburban garage, on July 18, 1973. Indeed, during the 21 years that Peter Demeter has been living in Canada, the Hungarian-born real estate entrepreneur has spent almost half as much time in prison as outside.

The sensational 13-week trial of Demeter for the murder of Christine, 39, a stay-at-home part-time model, generated international attention. In addition to a parade of informants from the petty-crime under-

world, jurors heard revelations of a stormy marriage, extramarital affairs, and even an alleged murder conspiracy by Christine Demeter. So vitriolic was the case forward—the couple's three-year-old daughter, Andrea, was alone in the house when Christine's body was found. Nevertheless, in December, 1974, Peter Demeter was convicted of



Demeter, wife, Christine (below): five life terms

arranging for a person or persons known to murder his wife.

The saga has continued with the outcomes of a B-grade melodrama. First there was the entrepreneur's own unsuccessful civil suit to collect on Christine's \$1-million life insurance policy on behalf of Andrea. Then, Demeter was found guilty of plotting to kidnap and murder three-year-old Stuart Demeter, son of lawyer Steven Demeter, Peter's third spouse and Andrea's guardian. The apparent motive: a more than \$800,000 legal bill submitted by Steven Demeter, who worked for

Demeter in his unsuccessful attempt to get the insurance money. In October, 1993, one year before Demeter's scheduled release on full parole for Christine Demeter's murder, he was arrested after one of the two former inmates he lived for Stuart Demeter's kidnapping informed on him. Then, while awaiting trial, a depressed Demeter attempted suicide by swallowing an overdose of barbiturates.

In the latest kidnapping plot, Demeter's motive again appeared to be money. Release at the 36-day trial, which ended last month, showed that Demeter planned revenge on Toronto litigator lawyer Tony Bennett because she had successfully frozen some of his financial holdings after Demeter did not pay almost \$40,000 in legal bills arising out of his preliminary and bail hearings in the Stuart Demeter case. According to the evidence, Demeter had arranged for Bennett's daughter Alana, 16, to be kidnapped and murdered. Demeter enlisted the help of assistant cell mate Peter Wanstall—whom he reportedly referred to as "him"—as well as Liza Ross, a biology student who met Demeter while he was on day parole. Charges against Ross, 26, were dropped and she testified for the Crown.

Demeter had similar misbehavior in most of his criminal activity. In 1988, evidence showed that when he planned to burn down his house and collect on the insurance to pay for the planned Stuart Demeter kidnapping, he hired someone who only succeeded after two bungled attempts. And except for his wife's murder, his other schemes were in the planning stages when police arrested him. Observed George Jena, coauthor with Madeline's columnist Barbara Aronof of *The Porcine Diaries*, a 1997 book about Christine Demeter's murder: "Demeter has earned life sentences without literally getting to first base. In one sense, he is 'a jail for life for thinking about crimes.'"

On Aug. 1, Demeter arrived at the maximum-security Kingston, Ont., penitentiary, where he will continue to serve his sentence. And although O'Driscoll recommended last month that Demeter "should never, ever be released to any kind of parole," he is eligible for day parole as Aug. 16, 1996. But National Parole Board spokesman John Wilson said that Demeter may not be successful in a parole bid. "Given his behavior while on day parole and the fact that there was a lot of premeditation and scheming," said Wilson, "one would conclude that his chances of earning parole would be very poor."

—YVESNEK COX

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CFRB 1010
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COLUMN

Crackdown on corporate culprits

By Diane Francis

It was appropriate that just days before the second anniversary of Canada's tough new Competition Act on June 29, courts in two provinces handed down bans that are rigging bids. Four commercial printing giants, Moore Corp. Ltd. and Southern Printing Ltd. of Toronto, R. L. Creen Inc. of Ottawa and Larsson Business Forms (Manitoba) Ltd. of Winnipeg, were each fined \$400,000 by the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench for rigging bids to supply business forms to two Saskatchewan government agencies in 1988 and 1989. In Nova Scotia, Moore and Creen were also fined \$200,000 each for rigging tenders to agencies of that province's government. These court decisions marked the beginning of a new crackdown on corporate criminality and even made the officers and directors of these blue-ribbon companies subject to personal fines and jail sentences if caught again. "We are going after bid rigging and price fixing in particular and we want to take on a few significant cases," declared Calvin Goldsman, director of investigations and research at the Bureau of Competition Policy at Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada in Ottawa.

Goldsman and his 500-person staff are beefing up their arsenal of weapons against conspiracy and bid rigging. They also say that they are considering offering corporate criminals immunity from prosecution if they testify in such cases. The aim would be to adopt a program similar to the witness immunity program in the United States, where a "first in gets off" publicity campaign, using brochures and films, shows businessmen how such a system of speaking on their peers works.

Such measures belie the solemnities of the celebration held on June 29 by Consumer Minister Herrie Andre for the act's second birthday. Although the reception on Parliament Hill wasn't exactly five-line-grubbing, it should have been. The Competition Act is one of the most important economic initiatives by this government, along with free trade. Not only has it captured more corporate misdeeds—cheats who ruin the economic system—but it will contribute toward restructuring the economy in Canada.

Competition is a more effective way to redistribute wealth, promote opportunities for new generations of Canadians and stem the concentration of power than dreamlike tax reform or

other measures. When competition is ensured, prices are lower and quality higher. That means that consumers save money, money that can be spent on other goods and services, or saved. And although this money may be a mere pittance per person, in total such savings result in the enormous transfer of revenues into the little guy's wallet from a few fat-cat conglomerates who have monopolies.

Besides that, the free trade initiative without a Competition Act like the one in place now would cause disaster. This is because under the previous, and weaker, Combines Investigation Act, huge U.S. multinationals had a green light to sweep up entire sectors of the Canadian economy or undercut competitors to grab market share.

Thus holding Canadian consumers to ransom. By contrast, our new act, like the Americans' tough antitrust laws, will protect competition in Canadian

The 1986 Competition Act is by far one of the most important economic initiatives by the present Conservative government

markets from excessive foreign onslaughts.

The fact is that Canada's Competition Act is also a model for other countries wrestling with the problem of how to maintain domestic competition without restricting the size of those companies who need to be big in order to export abroad or to compete against imports at home. Its accomplishments in this regard, allowing these mergers—even if they reduce competition—which provide "real efficiency gains" that will result in lower costs to consumers, increased export sales or the replacement of imports into Canada.

Goldsman, an earnest Toronto lawyer who moved to Ottawa in 1986 when he became the competition watchdog, is undoubtedly one of Canada's most powerful and servants. Cabinet-opponent, the 38-year-old Goldsman can send his team of investigators after everything from misleading advertisements to price fixing to fighting a wage-stealer, which reduces competition.

As director of investigations, Goldsman is the only one in the country who can review any competition-related

transaction in Canada, no matter its size. In fact, as of June 1987, companies must by law "pre-notify" Goldsman and his department of any merger that involves parties with total assets or revenues of more than \$400 million or involve a purchase of assets or revenues exceeding \$30 million. Goldsman and his team then examine the deal in the context of the marketplace to determine whether the merger or acquisition will substantially lessen competition. If they do, they may force the restructuring that deal with the parties involved. If that fails, Goldsman can fight the transaction by taking the deal before the new competition tribunal, which has the power to allow or disallow the deal.

In the past, antitrust legislation required that the government prove that "competition is lessened to the detriment of the public in a merger." That was a tall legal order, and it was small wonder that, according to Goldsman, "there was only one company conviction and not one contested merger conviction in the 70-year history of the Combines Investigation Act." About mergers, Goldsman added: "It used to be you went in and signed records and went to court, but that is not the way we are operating here. I have an open-door policy, and we are encouraging companies to come in and talk with us. We don't want to unnecessarily kill deals. To accommodate the increasing number of decisions, we are holding a second business. This place is a bookie."

Most importantly, the act appears to have changed business attitudes. Deals are no longer subject to Goldsman's review, many people come to Ottawa to get his advice, and he is increasingly receiving proposals and offers others probably wouldn't accept, which would have been allowed in the past.

Meanwhile, business has been brisk at Goldsman's office. Since 240 deals were checked in the first two years of the act. Of those, 42 were initially spotted but not challenged, 31 were monitored but not challenged, five were restructured, five were abandoned by the parties involved, and four were referred to the competition tribunal. And during the past year, Goldsman has been identified of mergers at the rate of about eight per month, or 97 since July 15, 1987. "Just as this act was passed, we began the biggest merger season in history worldwide," he noted. "The act was passed just in time."



WARRIORS FOR PEACE

The giant C-4 Galaxy transport plane, taller than a three-story building, landed and threatened along the tarmac at Baghdad airport on Wednesday. The Larry LeClair, 32, awoke from a fitful sleep, dazed from the 12-hour flight from Canadian Forces Base Trenton, Ont., across the icy Atlantic and southern Europe to war-ravaged Iraq. LeClair had dreamed that he was participating in a training exercise near the Iran-Iraq border. "There was gas," he recounted, "but I could not get my mask on in time. I woke up holding my breath. My nose and throat felt raw." Then, LeClair picked up his kit, including the gas mask dangling from a pouch on his left hip, donned his flak jacket and marched off the aircraft into the stifling heat of Baghdad—and into one of the most hazardous United Nations operations in the international organization's 45-year history.

When LeClair was among the first of 488 Canadian soldiers who began to stream into Iraq and Iraq last week in preparation for the Aug. 20 ceasefire. More than one million people have died since the brutal Persian Gulf war began in August, 1980—including thousands who perished when Iraq lobbed poison gas at Iranian troops and civilians and at Kurdish rebels fighting to obtain independence from Iraq. Even last week, before the ceasefire, there were unconfirmed reports that Iraq had employed poison gas against the Kurds on Aug. 15. That undermined the fragility of the peace. And the Canadian contingent, which consisted of both the 8th Canadian Armoured Division and a UN observer mission—embarked, unwittingly, on a hazardous operation to observe that peace in the centre of the war zone.

At home, that multibillion-dollar commitment—Canada has not yet tabulated the full cost of the first-generated income debate—should Canada change its long-standing policy of participation in UN observer missions and peacekeeping forces (page 14)? But the official answer, for now, took Canadian forces into the dust, sweltering confusion of Baghdad and Tehran—and into the volatile zone along the 1,900-km Iran-

Iraq border. Sgt. Jeff Van Holten, 20, from Maple Creek, B.C., told Maclean's as he arrived in Iraq. "There are all kinds of things just lying on the battlefield. Iron barrels on tanks in unoccupied artillery shells. And no one can convince me that the Kurdish people have forgotten their reason for fighting. The threat is still there."

Despite that caution, Canadian sol-

diers and Canadian communications experts, a vital link in the UN observer mission, were not at the border for the ceasefire deadline. In Iraq, many Canadian observers left Baghdad for the border on Aug. 18 in freshly painted white Toyota Land Cruisers provided by the Iraqi army. Iraqi men tossed showers of candy and women chanted a welcome in eerie rhythms as the vehicles pulled out of the spreading, traffic-clogged city. But few communications experts managed to join them before the ceasefire took effect.

Weapons in Iraq, the Canadian communications experts ordered further delays when officials insisted that the soldiers enter the country without their rifles. The Iraqis also demanded Canadian passports, instead of the traditional UN identification. Canadian soldiers produced the passports—and refused to surrender their weapons. Finally, after protracted negotiations, armed Canadian soldiers began to trickle from Turkey into Tehran and Baghdad in western Iraq late last week. Maj. Roman Hekel, the Canadian who was responsible for assigning the international observer squads in their posts in Iraq, told Maclean's that the UN observers would patrol the border—even if they lacked the communications staff to relay ceasefire violations. "The important thing is to get a lot of eyes out there," he said. "We can work things out later."

Indeed, the ceasefire proved to be a fragile one. Iran, which stalled for a year before it accepted the UN ceasefire resolution, hailed the truce but cautioned that it did not mean an end to the war. An Iraqi spokesman announced, "Today is no doubt a special day—but implementation of the ceasefire will not close the file on the war." Iraq promptly tested the ceasefire by sinking two merchant tankers into the Gulf, the first Iraqi ships in that region since the early years of the conflict. Then, only those houses



Unloading cargo in Baghdad, hazardous mission



Canadian troops preparing to move out; Anwarul (below) showers of candy and chanted greetings, but no guns

after the ceasefire took effect, Iraq accused Iran of killing one of its soldiers and harvesting one of its ships.

Ceasefire: It was only on Aug. 8 that UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar announced that Iraq and Iraq had agreed to an Aug. 20 ceasefire—and to short talks at a permanent peace settlement in Geneva. Six days later, within 24 hours, the UN Security Council approved the creation of a Brazilian contingent to monitor that ceasefire, the United Nations Iraq-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG). At the same time, Canada contributed 12 men to the 250-person group of unarmed observers in blue berets who will patrol the border between the two nations. Other contributors included Argentina, Italy, Kenya, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Canada, with its long experience as a peacekeeper, volunteered other valuable components to the team: 115

support personnel and a 370-man communications unit. That team must set up the complex radio and code system that the observers will use to communicate with each other, with UN posts in Baghdad and Tehran and with UN headquarters and with UN headquarters in New York City. Explained Lt.-Col. Alex Morrison, commander at Canada's permanent mission to the United Nations. "We are one of the few countries in the world that have such specialized people in peacekeeping and available on such short notice."

Landing: The Canadian team needed all its skills to cope with the confusion and bureaucracy in Tehran last week. Six Canadian officers, including the Canadian team's commander, Col. John Amund—also third-in-command of the whole UN force and the military assistant to the chief military adviser, Yugoslav Maj. Gen. Slavko Jovic—arrived in Tehran on Aug. 11. But the opera-

tion took several crucial days during the negotiations over Iran's refusal to admit 50 Canadian communications experts, their vehicles and their sophisticated equipment as long as they were carrying rifles into the country.

Finally, on Aug. 17, Canada and Iran devised a compromise: the soldiers could take their C-7 semiautomatic rifles into Iraq as long as they listed the serial numbers upon entry and kept the weapons out of sight in their vehicles. The next day, the 50 Canadian soldiers finally flew into Tehran in a Canadian Hercules from a U.S. base at Incirlik in southern Turkey—the first of 225 Canadian troops assigned to Iran. Senior UNIMOG officials in Baghdad last week told Maclean's that the delay was apparently created by hesitations within the Iranian army that "do not want peace."

Signatures: Meanwhile, in Baghdad, on the banks of the muddy river Tigris, the Canadians grappled with such issues as where the observers and communications staff would work—and live—on the Iraqi side of the border. Hekel, 33, assigned most UN observers to the south, near Basra and the Faw Peninsula, the scene of the



Gulf war's heaviest fighting and the greatest concentration of troops following Hekmati's initial plan, four detachments of observers with their accompanying signalers were assigned to that battle-scarred region.

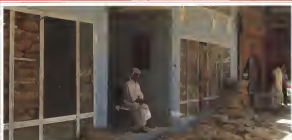
Two detachments of observers and signalers were assigned to the northern sector of the border, where the Kurdish population is concentrated. Another two detachments were assigned to the central sector. A further two detachments of observers, including Hekmati, remained temporarily at central headquarters in Baghdad. Hekmati explained that his plans were sketchy—and that the observers themselves and their audio operators

troop assignments. "Our job is simply to pick up a pair of binoculars and look around," he said.

Canadian headquarters personnel faced an array of less momentous, but annoying, problems. The UN set up temporary headquarters in a rambling, two-story tile-and-stucco building behind an iron fence near the airport. The Iraqi provided steel and wooden desks and installed telephones. Although Hekmati praised the Iraqi's efficiency, he noted, "We are still short of supplies—even the mental things like pens and paper."

Wapenak: Meanwhile, the first challenge faced by newly arrived soldiers was the fact that life in Baghdad is

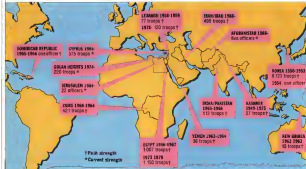
to the Gulf were demanding—and intensified by the cooperation of international police. Twenty U.S. C-5 Galaxy transport planes last week began a scheduled 36 shifts, from Trenton to Baghdad or Isenbill. Canadian Hercules transports are making the same flight. Because of long-standing animosity between Iran and the United States, the U.S. aircraft will not—and cannot—fly into Iran. As a result, the U.S. transports are ferrying all Canadian equipment and troops destined for Iran in Turkey, where 10 Canadian Hercules aircraft shuttle that cargo into Iran. U.S. officials are loath to leave the Galaxy transports on the tarmac overnight



Sandbagged building in Basra: dusty, sweltering conditions and battlefields still littered with unexploded shells

FOUR DECADES OF PEACEKEEPING

Canadian participation in United Nations peacekeeping missions—and the UN's own military operation, in Korea—has embraced 30 years and more than 77,000 personnel



KEEPING THE PEACE

Even tonight the order to move in Timor target. Moscow's devilish Ayman Kassisianis, a leader of the desertified zone separating the Turkish and Greek populations in divided Cyprus. The day before, a dozen Turkish-Cypriot soldiers surrounded the building and raised a Turkish flag over it, violating the fragile ceasefire. But Cypriots sleep late on summer mornings; the Turks were still dozing as the first Canadian burst through the shore door. It took the blue-uniformed troops of the Royal Canadian Regiment, members of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, less than two minutes to take possession of the building. When the Turks finally robbed the sleep from their eyes, their first sight was of bearded rifles. The second was of the powdered grins of 30 Canadian soldiers. Battered Brig-Gen John MacInnes, the Canadian commander who ordered the action in August, 1968. "They put an olive branch in my hand and started to dialogue." For four decades, smiles and dialogue—backed by heavy and only rarely by arms—have been the stock-in-trade of Canada's peacekeeping troops.

But what is no other country shows Canada's distinction of having served in every peacekeeping force assembled by the United Nations since 1949, when Canadians were part of an observer group sent to stand between the armies of India and Pakistan in disputed Kashmir. Canada has participated in 15 other UN missions in trouble spots from New Guinea to the Dominican Republic. Canada also has contributed its troops—and its middle-power acceptability—to four additional international peacekeeping ventures outside UN auspices in Africa, Vietnam and the Middle East.

Officials refuse to estimate the cost of those missions in dollars. The cost is free, however, is not in dollars—in 28 years, 76 Canadians have died on peacekeeping duty, from Kashmir to the Belgian Congo, now Zaire. In many trouble spots, peace has proved elusive, leading critics to question the risk to Canadian lives in distant battlefields where Canadian interests seem tenuous. But among

diplomats and the military, there is widespread agreement that peacekeeping enhances Canada's international reputation—and its military readiness. In the next few years, there could be new requests for Canadian help in preparing its shaky coasts.

Casualties: Canadians were first asked to cross a trace after Britain's 1947 withdrawal from India and Pakistan. Almost immediately, the two new nations began fighting over Kashmir, a remote and rugged region straddling the western peaks of the Himalayas.



Canadian (left), Paris on Dutch Helicopters, 1967

After a UN-sponsored ceasefire took effect in January, 1949, 35 observers came to monitor it, including four Canadians. One, Brig. Henry Angle, was named chief military observer of the group in January, 1960. Six months later, Angle became the first Canadian casualty of peacekeeping when he died in a plane crash.

Kashmir was the case for Canada's peacekeeping in another way—it lasted

far longer than its designers anticipated. The UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan still exists, although Canada's contribution has become a lone Hercules transport plane and its crew for the group's biyearly shuttle of its headquarters between bases in India and Pakistan.

New commitments and casualties followed quickly—most notably when the UN dispatched a massive multinational force to combat North Korea's invasion of South Korea in 1950. That ultimately involved a total of 21,240 Canadian troops—at its peak in January, 1952. Canadian army strength totalled 8,326—as well as military and aircrew during a three-year war in which 312 Canadians died in action. Then, in 1954, Canada sent four officers to the six-membered United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization policing the ceasefire between Israel and four Arab neighbors, a role that by 1968 had grown to 12 officers. UNDO also has taken Canadian lives. One victim was Lt.-Col. George Flint, who died—reportedly from an Arab bullet—on a Middle Eastern deserting Jerusalem while holding a white flag and trying to stop shooting between Arabs and an Israeli police patrol.

Crisis: Further conflict broadened Canada's role in the Middle East. In 1966, Ottawa assigned troops to the UN Emergency Force in Egypt. The unit was assembled in November after a joint British, French and Israeli force had become bogged down in an attempt to wrest the Suez Canal from Egyptian control.

Since then, Canada has played a role in 13 UN peacekeeping operations. Canadian troops were called in to help forestall Syrian intervention in Lebanon in 1968 and returned for six months in 1983 to set up reconstruction

for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon. When civil war erupted in the newly independent Congo after Belgian withdrawal in 1960, more than 400 Canadians helped restore peace in a mission that lasted four years. Border crises took Canadians to New Guinea in 1962 to help administer the South Pacific

island during its transition from Dutch colony to independence, and to Somalia the following year to oversee the withdrawal of invading Saudi and Egyptian troops.

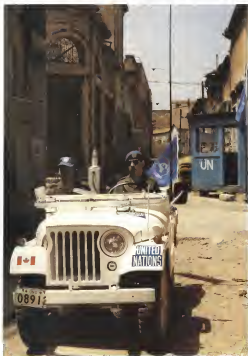
No area of the globe has seen more Canadian peacekeepers, more often, than the Middle East. Canadian troops

were back in Egypt in 1973, overseeing the ceasefire that ended the Yom Kippur war between the nations and Israel. More were dispatched the following year to help separate Israeli and Syrian units on the Golan Heights. And when the 1978 Camp David accord led to a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, Canada was again asked to help supervise it, a two-UN commitment that began in March, 1980, and which continues to keep 148 men and eight Canadian helicopters in the Sinai.

Expense: How much these expeditions have cost Canada is impossible to measure. Soldiers draw salaries no matter what they are doing. The additional costs of some peacekeepers have been paid by the countries requesting help and others have been paid by the UN. Still, the involvement of Canadians in Cyprus alone is estimated to have cost Ottawa a total of \$85 million since 1964. In addition, troops and equipment assigned to peacekeeping are unavailable at home. Eight of Canada's 38 US-130 military transport helicopters, for example, are on duty along the Camp David accord lines in the Sinai. And then there are the lives—on average, one Canadian soldier dies every six months on peacekeeping duty.

Some observers say that the expense in lives and money has been too high, but many Canadian soldiers and diplomats disagree. Said Maj. Robert Hartz of Winnipeg, a veteran of keeping hostile armies apart in Cyprus and the Golan Heights: "If people are not dying on either side, then I think that is worthwhile." And while the commitment of troops and equipment to peacekeeping may sometimes tax Canada's 80,000-member Armed Forces, it also provides useful testing for men and machinery.

Outings: There may be more testing for Canadian soldiers in the next two years. According to the New York City-based International Peace Academy, an independent institute that trains officers and diplomats in peace-making, as many as 2,500 Canadian troops may be requested next year to oversee a ceasefire in Nicaragua. Others may be asked to serve in Nicaragua, as well as diverse political settlements in Kampuchea and the western Sahara. These are roles that many Canadians eagerly welcome. "Our mission is to maintain peace," said Cypriot commander MacInnes. "We have been extremely successful for a very long time." For a nation committed to peace in a warlike world, there can be few more gratifying statements of military purpose and achievement.



Canadian patrol in Green Line in Beirut. "If people are not dying on either side, that is worthwhile."



Canadian infantrymen on Korean hills in 1951: memories of war not so

THE UN'S ONLY WAR

Douglas Burns of Saint John, N.B., still remembers two days in 1951 as among the most terrifying of his life. Along with other members of the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Burns, then a 30-year-old corporal, was perched on a steep, scrub-covered hill above the Kaipyong River in South Korea. The mission: to protect the withdrawal of other United Nations troops through the rice paddies of the valley below. Cut off from the rest of their brigade and under heavy attack from Chinese and North Korean troops, the Canadians, forced to rely on air-dropped supplies, withstood two days of heavy shelling. But they held on until the enemy gave up the assault. Recalled Burns, now 63 and retired since 1984 in Victoria after serving for 13 years in the security service of the B.C. legislature. "What I remember most is the rain—the mortar, grenades and artillery."

Burns and the Princess Pats were involved in the only war at the time it was called a police action—ever

bought under the UN flag. After three South Canadian North Korea invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950, the UN declared the attack an act of aggression that had to be repelled. Canada was among the 16 countries that backed the call. Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent announced that Canada would send three destroyers, an air transport squadron and a brigade group—including three infantry battalions and an artillery field regiment. Soon then, an operation born from many nations to monitor troops. Martin Stuchlik, editor of the weekly defense bulletin *The Wednesday Report*, says of Korea, "It was a hazardous flick—never likely to be repeated."

Nonetheless: With its armed forces totaling only 30,000 men of all ranks in June, 1950, Canada mobilized 10,000 of them for Korea. Until the end of the war on July 27, 1953, a total of 21,500 Canadians served, under the UN flag, fighting alongside British, Australian, New Zealand and U.S. troops. Gerard Fontaine, then a 19-year-old private from Drummondville, Que., in the 2nd

a static war for us. There was the old post, an occasional sortie into Chinese lines. We did as much of sitting."

Among the UN forces, perhaps the greatest superiority was gained by the Canadian naval destroyers—*Cresader*, *Troquet*, *Athabaska*, *Haida* and *Slocum*—which by the end of the war had destroyed more supply trains by shelling than any other UN ships. Peered off the east coast of Korea, the destroyers often waited for telltale clouds of white smoke at the mouth of a tunnel that signalled an approaching train. Frank Paineau, 63, recalls standing on the railing deck of the *Slocum* as a 27-year-old petty officer. "We would bombard the tracks on either end of the tunnel," he said. "It was our aim to stop the trains—by jamming the rails or blocking the tracks with an avalanche."

By the summer of 1950, the opposing forces were deadlocked. On July 27, 1953, the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom, ending three years and one month of fighting that had resulted in more than two million casualties. The Canadian losses: 312 dead, 1,211 wounded. Those casualties were a costly measure of the continuing commitment by Canadians to help keep the peace—even at the risk of war.

—KELLY MACLENNAN AND JOHN HORSIE
in Ottawa, JOHN HORSIE in Victoria and
SARA SAN DIEGO in Montreal

Battalion of the Royal 22nd Regiment, trained at Fort Lewis. Wash. After reaching Korea in March, 1951, Fontaine said, he endured a cramped three-hour train ride and then a three-day hike to the front. Recalled Fontaine, 57. "It was terrifying. Bombardment came every five days later. I saw my first buddy get killed. We weren't really prepared for that."

Outs: For others, the Korean War proved less horrifying. William Frost, then 28, left his job as an Edmonton streetcar driver in 1950 and signed up with the 2nd Canadian Armoured Squadron. After serving for 14 months as a communications sergeant in Korea, Frost recalled that he was anxious to return to Canada. Said Frost, 67. "It was mostly

THE DELIVERYMEN

The work was painstaking and, at times, backbreaking. Capt. Gibbins (Don) Godbolt, the 40-year-old officer in charge of the Canadian Air Transport Group's Air Movements Unit, and his team of 15 had just completed their second plane-loading assignment in a grueling 12-hour shift at the Canadian Forces Base in Trenton, Ont. Godbolt's team was responsible for the two-way loading of expensive communications equipment, vehicles and

the call to end in an international crisis as a welcome, but often cumbersome, change from the daily grind. Naturally, the group provides air transport for the Canadian Armed Forces across the country and to military bases overseas. Indeed, the transport group is a key element in Canada's military operations, delivering personnel and supplies where they are needed—often at short notice and sometimes under dangerous conditions. And although the air command's deliverymen are a vital

passenger and some 30,000 tons of freight a year. But because of the need to move men and a high volume of supplies over 6,000 miles within two weeks, the UN ordered American help—a B-29 plane fleet of Galaxy C-54s. The Hercules C-130 aircraft, the backbone of the air transport group's B-29 fleet, was assigned to the task. Consequently, Vagstad required the delivery of 498 Canadian troops with some 180 trucks and jeeps, 113 trailers, 200 radios and other communications gear, as well as food and other supplies.

ARMY: The Galaxy arrives on Hercules at night—118 tons—a Hercules T-44 of the Canadian planes are being used to ferry troops and supplies from the staging point in Turkey to Iran, which has become

to its air space. But, said U.S. Air Force Maj. David Cliff, who is supervising a 20-man U.S. team working on the aircraft in Turkey. "Any time there is a necessity to fly huge cargo around the world, the U.S. air force has to become involved. That's the way we carry our living."

Deaths: Earning a living in military air transport is often perilous. Fourteen years ago, nine Canadian pilots were killed when their B-24 aircraft, on a flight to Damascus from Beirut, crashed after being anti-aircraft fire. That plane and its crew were providing air transport and communications to the U.S. emergency force set up following the 1975 Arab-Israeli war. And despite the efforts of the crews and staff



Loading U.S. air force Galaxy transport at Trenton: a change from the daily grind

food onto Galaxy C-54 transport planes, provided by the U.S. air force. The massive transports were flying supplies for Canadian troops to the new peacekeeping mission between Iran and Iraq. Godbolt and his team made sure that every item on a prepared list of supplies was properly loaded on a scale and secured by chains in the plane's overhead hold. Only after the C-54 took off on a 14-hour flight to a base in Isfahan, Turkey, did Godbolt and his crew sit down for a dinner of beef stew, baked potatoes and steamed vegetables. Said Godbolt, a 22-year veteran of the force. "It's all a part of wearing the uniform."

For most of the air transport group,

component of the Armed Forces, they are also accustomed to living the ordinary lives of Canada's military efforts.

Troops: Their efforts last week confirmed that role. While squads of soldiers headed for the Iran-Iraq border, behind the scenes the transport unit worked to make sure that, on arrival, the troops would be well fed, properly clothed and equipped with all the military and personal paraphernalia necessary for their duties as observers and as operators of the multinational force's communications.

Supplying the Canadians in Operation Vagstad, as the Iran-Iraq mission is known, is a familiar task for Godbolt's unit, which handles more than 200,000

support teams in Godbolt's and Cliff's, emergency efforts after the Gulf crisis began. A Galaxy carrying troops and supplies to Turkey had to put down at Tehran airport in April after missing a refueling rendezvous with a tanker plane. Spanish authorities took the Canadian troops online in the best of the plane for six hours until the demands of a Canadian doctor aboard the C-54 persuaded the Spaniards to relent. The Canadians finally reached their destination 11 hours late. But for those peacekeepers, as the Galaxy's relief unit was also "all a part of wearing the uniform."

—THERESA TENDON in Ottawa with
MARC CLARK in Baghdad

The signs of Liberal life in the West

Along with virtually every other Liberal in Western Canada, David Walker knows what it is like to be in the political wilderness. A Winnipeg resident since 1974, Walker has campaigned for his party in that city in each of the past three federal elections. But the results were always disappointing. Spent time between the Conservatives on the right and the New Democratic Party on the left, the Liberals were only two seats in Manitoba in each of the 1979 and 1983 elections, then dropped to one seat in the Terry event of 1984. Undaunted, Walker is now seeking his party's nomination in Winnipeg-North Centre—an NDP stronghold that some independent analysts predict may soon be captured in Liberal red. "In February, we had only 138 party members in the entire riding, but now we are up to 1,180," said Walker, who teaches political science at the University of Winnipeg. "Liberals who used to see themselves as losers are suddenly feeling good about the party and they are working hard."

For a party that was once perilously close to extinction in Western Canada, those sentiments might sound at best like wishful thinking, at worst, hopelessly out of touch with reality. But after more than 15 years of electoral drought on the Prairies and in British Columbia, there are signs that Liberal fortunes in the region are enjoying a modest revival. The party's problem is that in many parts of the West, it lags so far behind the Tories and the NDP that even a sharp increase in the popular vote for the Liberals in the next election might not be enough to produce a new seat. For now, the party's best prospects appear to be in Manitoba, where independent surveys suggest that it could win as many as four or five of the province's 34 ridings. Said Winnipeg-based pollster Angus Reid: "Even the Tories I have talked to regarding the Liberals are in pretty solid shape in Winnipeg. But elsewhere in Western Canada, they are

going to find it a lot more difficult." Such predictions do not bode well for party leader John Turner. During his race for the leadership in 1984, Turner spoke often about the need to recruit high-profile westerners and rebuild the party's machinery in the region af-

ter riding, and former Liberal cabinet minister Lloyd Axworthy, who retained Winnipeg-Fort Garry. Although Turner, 43, has visited the West no fewer than 50 times in the past four years, there is no established Liberal presence in the region. But

perhaps more seriously, the Liberal party has yet to dispel the widespread perception among westerners that it is committed first and foremost to defending the interests of Ontario and Quebec, whatever the consequences may be for the West. In particular, voters in Alberta and Saskatchewan remain bitter about Trudeau's National Energy Program, which sought to restrict foreign ownership of the energy industry while attempting to limit increases in the price paid by consumers for oil and natural gas. Other irritants include Trudeau's support for mercantilism and official bilingualism—even though those policies have been upheld by Tory Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Said University of Regina political scientist Raymond Sauter:

"The Liberals in the West still have the problems of the previous era being on them."

But although he has tried to revise his party's fortunes in the West, Turner has also angered many of the

region's voters by promising to tear up the Canada-U.S. free trade agreement, which seeks to eliminate trade barriers between the two countries within 10 years. Moreover, Turner's announced intention to use the Liberal-dominated Senate to block the trade bill with the Tories and an election could cost his party support in a region of the country where support for Senate reform is particularly strong. Said pollster Leslie Stacey, president of

James Bennett, 35, said that he and other Alberta Liberals will almost certainly suffer because of Turner's position. "We are definitely the ones furthest out on a limb and we will pay the highest price," said Bennett, a financial planner who is contesting the Calgary North riding. Another major problem for Turner is that several high-profile westerners who he had hoped would run for the party, including retired World Cup skier

Turner's own Vancouver Quaker riding. In Alberta, where the Liberals have not elected a single MP since 1974, the federal party's membership has increased to 11,000 from 1,700 in early 1987—in part because of the excitement stirred by the current race for the provincial party leadership. But even that level of interest is a far cry from the significant gains said pollster Reid. "No matter how we look at it, Alberta looks pretty bleak." The Liberals also say that they are hoping to do well in at least two Saskatchewan ridings, Regina-Notre-Dame and Prince Albert-Charcell River, which includes former Tory leader John Diefenbaker's old riding.

That leaves Manitoba as the one western province in which the Liberals have a good chance of electing several new MPs. According to Reid, the party currently has the support of at least 50 per cent of the registered voters in Winnipeg and could conceivably win as many as six seats. But Reid added that Turner himself does not appear to be a major factor behind the Liberals' resurgence in Manitoba. Instead, Turner can thank the popularity of provincial Liberal leader and Sharon Thatcher's backer of John Christian during the leadership convention that elected

Turner—as well as lingering resentment in the province over the Tories' decision to limit service to 35-hour aircraft-maintenance courses for the Armed Forces' CF-18 fighters to Canada's 144 of Montreal rather than Bristol Aerospace Ltd. of Winnipeg. Last week, Mulroney provoked similar political criticism in Manitoba by promising federal support for a six-month winter project in Quebec, although the Prime Minister later said that Ottawa would give equivalent treatment to a similar project in Manitoba.

Indeed, the one clear message emanating from Winnipeg is that Turner's frequent pledges to revitalise the party in that region have yet to bear much fruit. The Liberals may be on the upswing—but their progress is gradual and they still have a long way to go before they will pose a serious challenge to either the NDP or the Conservatives.

—BOB LARSEN with correspondence reports



Turner at nomination meetings: search for high-profile candidates.



Oil rig workers in Alberta: a legacy of bitterness over Trudeau's federal energy policies.

Vancouver-based United Communications Research Inc. "Provision polls that we have done show that people in British Columbia consider the Senate as an extension of Eastern Canada." And in Calgary, Liberal candidate

Kin Reid and former Vancouver Liberal at-large, Cam Campbell, declined the invitation. In fact, in most areas of the West, the Liberals will be fighting simply to hold on to what they have—ever, according to some party insiders, in

A standoff in Quebec

It was intended as a peaceful declaration of political friendship but it had a somewhat desperate ring. Liberal leader John Turner, in Quebec City last week to try to reduce his differences with Premier Robert Bourassa over the Canada-U.S. free trade deal, told reporters, "I don't know how I could be any closer to the premier without being identical." But, for Turner, the troubled relationship be-

tween the two Liberal leaders is a laughing matter. As for the federal election, says a senior Liberal official from Bourassa—whose government is still overwhelmingly supported by Quebecers—may be crucial in the Quebec campaign. And the differences between the two men over free trade are significant. Bourassa has endorsed the deal as a potential boon for the Quebec economy, while Turner has vowed to tear up the accord if he becomes prime minister.

Last week, Bourassa repented his pledge that he would be "officially neutral" in the election campaign but reserved the right to speak out on free

trade. Declared Bourassa: "If there are sworn in fact concerning free trade or other things, I will maintain my position. Neutrality does not mean silence." As well, he said that provincial Liberals opposed to step in when a fund-raising dinner for Turner appeared destined for failure last spring. Still, Bourassa's strongest words were that he was not close at all to a personal deal with Mulroney that with Turner. In the coming battle for Quebec votes, that perception, along with the well-known disagreement between Bourassa and Turner over free trade, may be enough to tilt the balance.

That Bourassa's endorsement of the Conservatives' Lester B. Pearson in the recent Lac St-Jean by-election was more than offset by his explicit provision of Liberal opposition to step in when a fund-raising dinner for Turner appeared destined for failure last spring. Still, Bourassa's strongest words were that he was not close at all to a personal deal with Mulroney that with Turner. In the coming battle for Quebec votes, that perception, along with the well-known disagreement between Bourassa and Turner over free trade, may be enough to tilt the balance.

—MICHAEL BONE in Quebec

Resurgent in Alberta

For decades, the party Alberta Liberals and party was the last of political satire. Editorial writers and cartoonists involved a backslap joke: the party, which has not won a provincial election since Liberal Premier

made predictions that would have seemed exaggerated just a few years ago. Mitchell even claimed last week, "I believe the Liberals are on the next election."

But following Premier Donald Get-



Decore: after decades as a laughingstock in Alberta, the Liberal party is a serious contender

Charles Stewart held office between 1917 and 1921, had so few followers that it could hold its conventions in a telephone booth. But now, the laughter is muted. Since winning four seats in the 48-member legislature in the 1986 election—the first seats won in 39 years—the party has been taken more seriously in Alberta. And now, in the thick of a hotly contested, three-way leadership race that is attracting wide interest—and new members—the party is beginning to present itself as a serious contender for power.

The leadership race pits Edmonton's popular mayor, Lawrence Benson, against Edmonton MLA Grant Mitchell and Nicholas (Nick) Taylor, who has been the party's leader since 1974 and who was first elected to the legislature two years ago in the rural riding of Westlock-Sturgeon, 26 km south of Edmonton. Large crowds of Liberal supporters have crammed into school gymnasiums to attend nomination meetings—which traditionally attracted only a handful of Liberal stalwarts—for the Oct. 7 leadership convention. That enthusiasm has propelled many Liberals to

ty, whose Conservative party has held power since 1971, presents a daunting challenge to a party that has long been anathema to a majority of western voters. Many political observers blame the economic policies of former Liberal prime minister Pierre Trudeau for alienating Albertans. Federally, the

boosted by their successes in the 1980 election. (Standings in the legislature: Conservatives 62, 338, 16, Liberals, 4, Independent Party, 3.) Since early 1985, provincial Liberal membership has increased to about 12,000 from 14,000, according to Liberal organizers.

Of the three candidates seeking the Liberal leadership, Decore last week held a slight lead over Mitchell in declared caucus support, while Taylor was a distant third. Decore, 48, a former criminal lawyer, initially predicted that he would win a first-ballot victory when 1,900 Liberal delegates meet in Calgary but now acknowledges that it is likely to be a close race. Indeed, the long-haired, long-haired Mitchell, 37, a former vice-president of the non-harsh Pulp and Paper Group Ltd. financial empire, concurred with Decore's assessment.

Meanwhile, Taylor, 60, and party leader for 16 years, said that he expected to retain his leadership by picking up the lion's share of rural delegates in the coming weeks. Taylor has taken the offensive by attacking Decore for supporting a Canadian-U.S. trade agreement and opposing the Meech Lake accord, which brings Quebec into the Constitution and guarantees that province the right to promote a distinct society. But Decore argued that free trade would benefit Alberta. "Western Liberals have now staked out their own ground, no matter where the federal Liberals are on an issue," he said.

In spite of the Liberals' robust confidence, few observers see Alberta poised for a major political realignment. Although the vote increased its seat total to 18 from two in the last election, George Holmes, professor of political science at the University of Alberta, said that the Liberals would be the likely beneficiaries of voter disaffection because of the party's moderate policies. Said Holmes, "I do not think that the Liberals will form the

next government, but it would not be unreasonable to see them forming a large opposition." For Alberta's Liberals, the present task is to choose a leader who will help them to meet that challenge.

—PAUL KADABA, with REBEY DODDIE
in Edmonton



Blais-Greener following allegations of kickbacks, a talk with the RCMP

Allegations from exile

In odd times, citizens who abuse a community's sensibilities were tarred and feathered and run out of town. Last week in St-Hyacinthe, Que., Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and the Quebec Conservative caucus took the heat to former cabinet minister Suzanne Blais-Greener. The star for the Montreal riding of Rosemont was suspended from the caucus and suspended from the party by Mulroney for claiming in a newspaper interview that Quebec party officials received kickbacks from companies bidding on federal contracts. Said the Prime Minister: "She leveled charges that tarnished the reputations of all men and women who serve in the Progressive Conservative caucus. When asked to furnish evidence, of course she had none." After the RCMP interviewed Blais-Greener in Montreal, Staff Sgt. George Wirtz said that she "had no details which would permit the RCMP to initiate a criminal investigation."

The suspension settled the issue of Blais-Greener's status but left unanswered such questions as why she made the statements. When she was publicly challenged earlier by Mulroney and her fellow caucus members, she acknowledged that she had no proof. For his part, Mulroney said that he was anxious about the timing of the statements. The Montreal Daily Star Press article in which she made the allegations was published under reports, later confirmed by Blais-Greener herself, that she was under pressure by suspended party officials not to

mark nomination in her east-end Montreal riding.

But Blais-Greener may be only the first casualty in Quebec. They rank as the party tries to get its house in order for the upcoming federal election. There were reports that Michel Côté, former minister of supply and services, and André Bouchette, former junior transport minister, had also been asked to step down. Mulroney asked for Côté's resignation from a cabinet last February after Côté failed to report a \$250,000 personal loan from a Quebec City businessman—a disclosure called for under conflict-of-interest guidelines. For his part, Bouchette was acquitted of wrongdoing when a series of real estate deals he has made during 21 years tripled the value of land bought by Swiss arms manufacturer Oerlikon. Bouchette in Montreal, in an effort to avoid damaging the Tories' recent popularity among Quebec voters as demonstrated in recent polls, Mulroney has introduced a policy of grassroots campaigning, focusing much attention on why he made the statements. When she was publicly challenged earlier by Mulroney and her fellow caucus members, she acknowledged that she had no proof. For his part, Mulroney said that he was anxious about the timing of the statements. The Montreal Daily Star Press article in which she made the allegations was published under reports, later confirmed by Blais-Greener herself, that she was under pressure by suspended party officials not to

mark nomination in her east-end Montreal riding.

—LISA VAN DUSEN in St-Hyacinthe

A Getty family crisis

The story was unbelievable. On Aug. 18, at the annual premier's conference in Saskatoon, Alberta Premier Donald Getty dramatically announced that he and Canada's new vice premier would sponsor a national conference next year to examine ways of strengthening family values. Later that day, Getty faced a serious family crisis of his own. While he and the other provincial leaders attended a business-and-entertainment luncheon at the hotel, his wife, Barbara Getty, was hospitalized by Saskatoon's Premier Grant Deneau that evening, after officers arrested Getty's eldest son, Donald Dale Getty, 32, in an Edmonton hotel on three charges of cocaine trafficking and one charge of cocaine possession. The previous afternoon, the arrest by his Edmonton office, quickly put up his son's \$15,000 bail bond. The next morning, before attending the conference's final session, a mid-aged and visibly shaken Getty laid reporters, "When Dale had problems in the past, we supported him and we're going to do that now. We love him." Added Geoffrey Deneau, Getty's press secretary: "It was a very long night for the premier and his family."

Donald Dale Getty, who goes by the name of Dale, was born in October 1956—the year his father led the Edmonton Reformers to a Grey Cup victory as the team's quarterback. The eldest of Getty's four sons, Dale attempted to pursue a Canadian Football League career but was not as successful as his father. According to RCMP Sgt. John Menzies, Getty's arrest followed a two-week undercover investigation of Getty's four sons. Dale attempted to pursue a Canadian Football League career but was not as successful as his father. According to RCMP Sgt. John Menzies, Getty's arrest followed a two-week undercover investigation of Getty's four sons. Dale attempted to pursue a Canadian Football League career but was not as successful as his father. According to RCMP Sgt. John Menzies, Getty's arrest followed a two-week undercover investigation of Getty's four sons.

After his arrest, Getty was charged with cocaine trafficking. The officers seized one ounce of cocaine, which Menzies said was worth a street value of about \$3,000. Getty, who is married and has two children, and Mulroney were released and ordered to appear in provincial court for a preliminary hearing on Aug. 20.

Alberta's opposition Liberals and New Democrats have welcomed Premier Getty for proposing policies according to his traditional family views. But after last week's arrest, New Democratic Party Leader Raymond Marston expressed sympathy for the premier and promised to turn the incident into a political issue. For his part, Getty said that his son's arrest underlined the need for political action to strengthen the family.

—JOHN BOWEN in Edmonton

A rare mood of unity

Since 1980, they have been holding annual meetings, seeking unity on problems of common interest but often ending in dispute. Last week in Saskatoon, Canada's 10 premiers finished three days of talks that produced a rare degree of unanimity on issues ranging from reform of the Senate to interest rates. Altogether, the premiers issued 13 communiqués, which included requests to the federal government for more financial aid to drought-stricken farmers, more help to rebuild roads and sewers, and action to hold down interest rates. The governing Bank of Canada rate rose, even as the premiers discussed it, to 9.86 per cent from 9.75 per cent the previous week. Said Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine: "Anyone who was here as in Alberta, during the boom knows what high interest rates do to the economy." The other premiere appointed Devine to carry their message personally to Bank of Canada governor John Crow in Ottawa.

Devine went to the meetings urging action, not on interest rates but on reform of the Senate, which Liberal Leader John Turner revived as a national political issue by instructing his Liberal

majority to delay passage of the U.S.-Canada free trade deal until after a federal election makes a judgment on that project. Alberta Premier Donald Getty repeated proposals for a federal-provincial conference on giving the provinces an equal right to nominate senators. This prospect energized when Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec and Ontario Premier David Peterson argued that

The premiers asked Ottawa to act on interest rates and farm aid but dodged the thorny issue of reforming the Senate

Senate reform should await ratification of the Meech Lake accord, which will bring Quebec into the Constitution, instituted in 1982. Said Bourassa: "We all agree with reforming the Senate. But we know that if we start to discuss that officially, we will jeopardize the adoption of Meech Lake." Manitoba and New Brunswick have yet to ratify the deal. In the end, the premiere found a face-saving

compromise. Getty will appoint a task force of Alberta bureaucrats who will take up the Senate issue with counterparts in the other provinces.

The apparent desire to smooth over differences in the approach to the Senate was reflected in discussions about free trade, which, given the opposition of Peterson and Prince Edward Island's Premier Joe Ghis, have provoked public bitterness on several occasions. The premiers simply called on Ottawa to devise a plan to assist industries that will be hardest hit if free trade becomes a reality.

While tact sought during the three days inside the Saskatoon Inn conference hall, where more than 200 placard-bearing protesters angrily booted pro-free-trade premiers as they arrived for Devine's welcoming party at the historic Seabrook Hotel, placard-bearers pelted had to force a path through angry members of the Saskatoon-based Citizens Concerned About Free Trade when Devine tried to enter the hotel. The same crowd later cheered Peterson. "I have been against any U.S. takeover of Canada all my life," said retired University of Saskatchewan professor Mary H. Hall, waving a white T-shirt inscribed "Remember 1931"—a reference to Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier's pitch for free trade, which cost him the election that year. Hall, a 68-year-



MULRONEY (left), PETERSON: from WASHDAY demonstrators, cheers for Ontario

old former professor of agriculture, sent a red rose to Peterson's and Ghis's rooms each morning during the two-day meeting. Said protester Gidy Williams, a 45-year-old postal worker: "Our group is nonpartisan. All of them are disillusioned. Most people in Saskatchewan oppose free trade."

There was disillusionment elsewhere as well. Territorial government lead-

ers—the Yukon's Tony Pettit, and Dennis Patterson of the Northwest Territories—went to the Saskatoon meetings in an attempt to have themselves included in the discussions and in subsequent talks about the Constitution. They did not get what they wanted, although both were allowed to speak briefly. Said Pettit: "Our power is to negotiate our own constitutional

future was taken from us and placed in the hands of the premiers." Added Patterson: "The Territories should be more involved in provincial decisions if only because our resources are so important. We contain 50 per cent of Canada's fresh water." The two were not sympathetic but little else. Said Devine: "We will welcome the Territories as provinces when they are ready for that, but they are not ready right now."

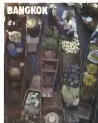
At the adjournment, three of the premiers departed quickly. Getty, in obvious distress at reports of the arrest of his son Dale on drug charges, talked to reporters briefly about Senate reform and hurried to a waiting car (page 21). British Columbia's William Vander Zalm avoided reporters by leaving the hotel through an underground parking lot. And New Scotia's John Buchanan, facing a provincial election on Sept. 6, left even before the meetings ended. New Brunswick's Frank McKenna and Manitoba's Gary Filmon went off on a weekend fishing trip as Devine's guests. There was, said the Saskatchewan leader, no reluctance in the fact that neither man had pushed for approval of Meech Lake.

—KALE CORNELIUS with JOHN DEWANE in Saskatoon

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Barbara Bush and Marilyn Quayle in New Orleans (left), Quayle and Bush, a shining moment overshadowed by controversy

WORLD

Quayle rocks the boat



It was a week when events failed to unfold as Vice-President George Bush had planned. First, bad timing marred what was to have been his triumphant arrival in New Orleans on the second day of the Republican national convention. As his plane, Air Force Two, landed to a hail at Belle Chase Naval Air Station, he did not see an aide frantically signaling him not to disembark. Clearly aware that President Ronald Reagan's motorcade had not yet pulled up for the ceremony to mark the President's departure from the convention—and from his domination of the Republican party—the vice-president found himself stranded awkwardly on an empty tarmac. After 7½ years of playing understudy in the White House wings, Bush had to wait 39 minutes longer before Reagan gave him the symbolic cue to take center stage.

Then, as Bush moved swiftly to claim the party as his own, his first act of leadership just as swiftly turned into a nightmare of controversy. The trouble

began shortly after Bush started the country by announcing that he had chosen conservative Indiana Senator Dan Quayle as his running mate. In selecting the logical and little-known 41-year-old, Bush, 64, signaled that after years in Reagan's shadow, he no longer intended to be upstaged. But a storm of questions erupted over whether the new Bush Quayle tried to avoid conflict with Vietnam by using his wealthy family's ties to join the Indiana National Guard in 1966 (page 38).

That issue overshadowed Bush's big moment in the convention: Inauguration acceptance speech that critics agreed was the most masterful of his career. And it called into question his judgment. Indeed, although the convention rallied around Bush and Quayle in a final conflict-riddled show of unity, many delegates privately expressed concern that the affair could seriously damage Republican hopes for the Nov. 4 election. Said conservative Washington lobbyist Richard Shelby: "I don't think anyone has begun to panic yet, but if this thing should evolve, it is going to be a serious problem."

In fact, Bush's strategists huddled into the early-morning hours for two nights in a row, planning damage-control strategies. Campaign manager James Baker, the former treasury secretary, attempted to defuse the issue by saying that there was "nothing unusual" about a family trying to help one of its own to avoid active service in the most controversial war in recent history. But Robert Bechtel, manager of Walter Mondale's doomed 1984 Democratic presidential bid, blamed the focus on the one over the features of Mondale's running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, which crippled his campaign. Bechtel added that the scandal would not fade until "the questions stop being asked."

The controversy from the incident began to descend on Bush at the very moment he was attempting to defuse his personality to the electorate. As he sketched himself self-deprecatingly as "a little awkward" and "a quiet man," demonstrators outside the Louisiana Superdome sought the attention of TV cameras with a louder reading "Draft dodgers for Quayle." And 399

Vietnam veterans in camouflage vests protested with a variant on the "Where was George?" refrain aimed at Bush during the Democratic national convention last month, chanting instead, "Where was Dan?"

Meanwhile, Bush's choice of Quayle may have been a symptom of a personal insecurity so great that he could not select a running mate of stature.

William Schneider of Washington's American Enterprise Institute described the selection as "spooky."

As well, in choosing a candidate whom he could control instead of one with stature and expertise—such as former first Kansas Senator Robert Dole or New York Representative Jack Kemp—Bush undermined his ability to attack his Democratic opponent, Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, for lack of experience. Said Schneider: "Quayle will not make trouble. George Bush has chosen his own George Bush. It is the nation's first father-son ticket."

Some delegates quickly named Bush and Quayle the "millionaire ticket." With an estimated net worth of \$206 million from his maternal grandfather's publishing empire, Quayle leaves Bush even more vulnerable to charges that he is out of touch with the average voter because of his own patrician background. In fact, Democratic analysts

observed with evident glee that Quayle's privileged background and impeccable military service could hurt Bush more with the so-called Reagan Democrats. They constitute the true pot of gold of the electorate that even supposedly working-class voters made the race—conservative working-class southern whites and northern ethnics who switched parties to vote for Reagan in the past two elections.

Meanwhile, many Republicans expressed fear that Quayle's selection reinforced impressions that the party was still hostile to the white upper-class interests at the very moment it was trying to broaden its base.

Although only six per cent of the convention's more than 4,500 delegates and alternates represented visible minorities, a television viewer might have thought the numbers were greater.

From the three black speakers who opened Monday night's ceremonies, to Bush's Mexican-born daughter-in-law, Calenda, who succeeded his nomination for the Florida delegation in Spanish, the convention showcased blacks, Asians and Hispanics.

In his acceptance speech, Bush urged his countrymen to "love that third old language of bigotry behind."

But Bush seemed to unwittingly undercut his own call for racial harmony when he introduced his three half-Mexican granddaughters to Reagan on Thursday as "the little brown one."

"Hispanic leaders expressed outrage at the remark, and campaign officials worried that the outcry might rattle Bush during Thursday night's critical closing speech. But Bush delivered the most polished performance of his career. He relaxed and confident-looking, he repeatedly brought the audience to their feet

with his promise to create 20 million new jobs, his pledge never to raise taxes and freer trade in his own words. "I'll try to hold my charisma in check," he said. Many delegates agreed that Bush had even outshine his stiffest competitor, Reagan, whose emotional song on the convention's opening was surprisingly embarrassing. Said Milton Lokeness, a farmer from Iowa, 8.D.: "You could understand Bush's speech—blue collars and young people. Now you know who he is." Declared lobbyist Shelby: "It is the greatest speech he has ever given. He totally shed himself as his own man."

Still, Bush did not make a clean break with Reagan. Instead, he defined himself largely as the candidate who would carry on Reagan's so-called conservative revolution. "The most important work of my life is to complete the mission we started in 1980," said Bush, who paid tribute to the President five times in the first 30 minutes of his address. Then, as he enumerated his differences with Dukakis, he provided a list that Reagan himself might have delivered. One of the few complaints Bush's specific view to "clean the air" and "reduce the harm done by acid rain."

In heaving to the ideological path so clearly charted by the President—as well as choosing Quayle and approving a platform that denotes little from those that Reagan ran on in 1980 and 1984—Bush may have appeased the party's entire conservative wing. But a recent *Los Angeles Times* poll showed that 66 per cent of those who responded wanted a change in the party's direction. Said Norman C. Gonzales of Washington's American Enterprise Institute: "I don't see the shape of where Bush is taking the Republican party." He added: "It is going to look as if Bush is jumping through the conservatives' hoop. He is taking a big gamble because conservatives are going to be constantly saying, 'You didn't pass the litmus test.'"

Indeed, in his first major decision as party leader, Bush appears to have created enormous problems for himself. Still, as Republican media adviser David Keim said, Bush presumably performs best under pressure. And he has seldom been under greater pressure than now. Not only does he have to overcome the Quayle factor, but he must repair the damage to his own and his party's image with a decisive show of leadership. Says conservative Bay Area Republican Sen. Dan Burton of California: "It's like being in the middle of major surgery. We're looking at all the options, but the patient is still open." Meanwhile, Dorman and others say that Bush does not have much time if he is to beat the party's wounded self-esteem in time to save the White House.

—MARK MCCALLUM in New Orleans



Nancy and Ronald Reagan, a sentimental swing song

A question of influence



On the morning of Aug. 16, Danforth Quayle and his wife, Marjorie, were shopping in New Orleans's French Quarter, unaware that the members of the staff of Vice-President George Bush were securing the city for them. When the senator from Indiana finally returned to his hotel, the telephone rang. On the other end was Bush with a stinging statement: "You are my first choice, you are my only choice," said Bush. And within hours, he presented the 41-year-

old of looks shows precisely why Bush has not soared highly with women in recent polls. Many women voters may also be offended by Quayle's strong opposition to abortion. Jane Danowski, executive director of the nonpartisan Women's Campaign Fund, called his selection "an indication that Bush has written the women's vote off."

Some experts also dispute the assumption that Quayle's youth will lure young voters. Said Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think-tank: "It is a mis-



Quayle with his father, James: "No rules were broken. I am very proud of my service."

old Quayle to the world as his running mate. The little-known Quayle was an surprise choice to most of the Republican leadership. Said Senate Alliance (F) mate of New York "Was I surprised? Absolutely!" But by the end of the week, Quayle was a controversial choice as well—fading all allegations that he had used family influence to avoid fighting in Vietnam.

Youth and good looks—and a 13-year congressional record remarkable for its strong commitment to national defense and public-wing ideology—had been factors that sold Quayle to Bush. Many Republicans simply hoped that Quayle would not only pick up votes from the young, but that his movie-star looks would improve Bush's popularity with the women. But many feminists said the assumption that women vote on the ba-

siness of looks shows precisely why Bush has not soared highly with women in recent polls. Many women voters may also be offended by Quayle's strong opposition to abortion. Jane Danowski, executive director of the nonpartisan Women's Campaign Fund, called his selection "an indication that Bush has written the women's vote off."

But the biggest controversy overshadowing Quayle last week was his military record. In 1968, Quayle—a member of a wealthy newspaper-owning family and the father of three children—joined the Indiana National Guard, thereby avoiding the draft and combat service in Vietnam. "Business in the guard—which is the U.S. army's domestic militia—were much sought after at the time, and last week Wendell Phillips, a former major-general in the guard, revealed how he had helped the young Dan Quayle Phillips, a retired senior editor on the Indianapolis News, a daily owned by Quayle's family, said that he telephoned

the adjutant general of the guard as Quayle's behalf and "told them he was a good man." But he denied using under influence. "I had been out [of the guard] for six years," he said.

In fact, Quayle had already passed his presidential physical when he was helped in his efforts to join the National Guard. On April 9, 1968, he passed the test making him eligible for the draft after his May 25 graduation. "The chances of going to war would probably have been pretty good," said Selective Service System spokesman Lloyd Shelley. "There was nothing to keep him out should he have been called."

Last Friday, on his arrival with Bush from New Orleans at his home town of Indianapolis, Ind., campaign strategists engineered an extraordinary outdoor appearance by Quayle before reporters, where he defended his record while approving supporters cheered. "No rules were broken," he said. "I am very proud of my service in the National Guard." Still, the affair clearly disturbed some Republicans. Said Arizona Senator John McCain, who fought in Vietnam and spent five years as a prisoner of war: "If there was some misjudgment in the process that gave him some advantage over others, then I think it is a serious political problem."

Other aspects of Quayle's life may also present problems for the Republicans. Quayle, a conservative, a golf trip to Florida with two other congressmen and Paula Paterson, a glamorous lobbyist who later posed nude for Playboy magazine. The Justice department investigated allegations that Paterson had sex with a number of congressmen to influence their votes, but no charges were ever laid. Quayle denied involvement with Paterson. Still, that episode—along with the National Guard issue—raised questions about his reliability as a vice-president.

Even one of Quayle's closest acquaintances has expressed doubts about him as vice-presidential pick. Robert Swain, a Miami University professor who attended high school and college with Quayle, last week called him "an intellectual lightweight and doctrinaire conservative." Added Swain: "It's easy to think of Dan Quayle as vice president." But many of the Quayle neighbors disagreed. Said Richard Nicholson, a scientist at the National Science Foundation: "Believe it or not, I think they are perfect. They're wonderful people." Still, many of the Republican faithful last week's convention were quick to nickname the new candidate "Bush Lite"—a disturbing sign that Bush may have made a serious error in his unexpected choice of a running mate.

—SARAH MERRIN in New Orleans

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Mystery deaths in the afternoon skies

The American-made C-130 transport plane took off from the Pakistan airbase at Balaknapur, 100 km west of the Indian border, at about 4:30 p.m. last Wednesday. On board were President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq and 29 others, including 10 senior Pakistani army officers and Arnold Raphael, the 45-year-old U.S. ambassador to Pakistan. Board for army headquarters in Rawalpindi, 800 km northwest, the party had come from a field demonstration of the M-1 tank that Pakistan was considering purchasing from the United States. What happened next remains unclear. A government spokesman said that just five minutes after take-off, "the plane was engulfed in a big ball of fire, somewhat and tumbled to the ground." Some witnesses reported that the aircraft merely began to smoke in midair, then lost altitude and crashed. Whatever the case, the charred wreckage was scattered across a sandy plain. A copy of the Quran, the Muslim holy book, escaped the flames. But there were no survivors.

The death of the astronaut-like 66-year-old Zia created a vast power vacuum in a strategically important Pakistan and raised strong suspicions of foul play. In a television address just hours after the crash, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, 74, the leader of the Senate, who assumed senior power under the Pakistani constitution, said that "sabotage cannot be ruled out." The next day, information Minister Ehtisham Beig said that authorities suspected the Hercules plane was destroyed by a bomb or an aircraft carrier. "What else could it be?" he said. "The C-130 is the safest plane and it can land even if its engines stop working." While investigators sifted through the debris for clues, Pakistanis—well aware that Zia was a man with plenty of enemies—buried unsubstantiated blame at anyone from ambitious military men to neighboring India to Soviet-backed Afghan secret police.

Ishaq Khan declared a state of emergency and announced the creation of a 13-member council to run



Pakistan's commander, Zia (below) respected but not loved

the country temporarily. He insisted that general elections would be held as planned on Nov. 16. The leading contender in an electoral campaign would be the charismatic Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, whose father, Prime Minister



under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was overthrown by Zia in 1977 and subsequently hanged (page 20). But most analysts contended that the army—the real power in Pakistan—would not allow the elections to take place. Whether another Zia-style leader would arise to fill the void remained uncertain. "There is no strength now," said one Western diplomat in Islamabad. "Zia was head and shoulders above everyone else."

Meanwhile, as condolences poured in from world leaders, Pakistanis sheltered their stores or tied strips of black cloth to colorfully decorated buses. On Aug. 20, dignitaries from 63 countries were among the 200,000 mourners who gathered as Zia was buried with military honors. Still, the overall reaction was markedly muted—a sign, Western diplomats said, that Zia was respected but not deeply loved. Bhutto himself said chidingly, "I do not regret the death of Zia."

But while Bhutto voiced her determination to win power, most observers expressed doubts that she or other opposition leaders would have resorted to assassination. "She wants a peaceful transition," said Mustafa Ahmad of the Brookings Institution, a Washington-based liberal think-tank. Other analysts pointed out that, after years of channeling anger at the Afghan rebels in the grinding war next door, Pakistan has many groups with access to weapons and explosives. As one Western diplomat quipped, "Who did it? Take your pick."

Some observers suggested that elements of the army might have been involved. Under that theory, Western-trained senior officers may have objected to Zia's efforts to impose Islamic law—including strict moral codes and public floggings for sinners—on Pakistan's mostly Sunni population. About the army's role increased when Pakistani newspapers reported Thursday that Gen. Mirza Aslam Beg, who succeeded Zia as army chief of staff, was with the president at Balaknapur—but left by a separate plane. But military specialists agreed that, for security

● fashion report

A special supplement to the August 29, 1988 issue of *Men's* and the September 1988 issue of *PLAYBOY* prepared by the editors of *PLAYBOY*



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► The knit blazer: One on the coverstock had the classic three-button blazer. Chestnut wool blend, \$190. Right: wool blend patterned sweater, \$145. Anorak, black with gray plaid trim, \$75. Anorak.



► The brogue: Classic shoes are making big heads. Brown wingtip brogues, \$120. Brogue.

► The strong suit: The big shoes suit the big men, and the big men suit the big shoes. Navy wool pinstripe two-button suit, \$205. Navy blue wool pinstripe suit, \$185. Anorak, printed silk, \$105. Anorak at formal.



ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS
—a field guide for the well-dressed fall wardrobe.

men **●** fashion



neo classic

The ideal 80s man has been described as a Renaissance man, plugged into the past and the present. Keeping up with the times, the classic line-up-renewed Chanel *Éau de Toilette* has just been relaunched. Renewed and repackaged, *Éau de Toilette* Concentrée has a more fragrant blend than its predecessor—less lemon, more chypre—and is more full-bodied. Available in both classic bottle and now a spray. Refreshes to Shave and the Day after Shave. Available across Canada through November. Bottle, 90 mL, \$27, 100 mL, \$42, spray, 75 mL, \$40.



CHANEL

tough but tender

Leauder's new Tuscany Gel After Shave, 75 mL, \$12, promises to soothe and refresh post-shaven skin with chamomile, aloe vera and also designed to eliminate irritation and add moisture, while improving the rich and woody Tuscany scent. New next month at Leauder for Men cosmetics across Canada.

all that jazz

Sophisticated scents and a shave that refreshes

Yves Saint Laurent's new men's fragrance, *Jazz*, is all there in black and white. With his finely tuned sense of sophistication and adherence of gay areas, YSL designed his men's fragrance to be witty and intellectual, something James Bond should never be without. The fragrance has a relaxed flavor, based on sandalwood and rose, blended with the most pungent accents of orientals, Russian cedarwood, and Fougère-like juniper. The total effect is warm, crisp, and elegant, reflecting the new bolder tendencies in men's fragrance. Dramatically packaged in black and white, *Jazz* is available in an elegant 100 mL bottle or a 50 mL bottle. Available at Leauder for Men cosmetics across Canada.

blue notes

Two years ago, the Alfred Sung fragrance for women was launched as successfully that today, Sung is the number one selling women's fragrance in Canada. Says David Huggins, president of Rivers Concepts, manufacturer and distributor of Sung fragrances: Alfred with the spirit of that success. Now *Sung Homme* fragrance for men is being introduced this month. Blue to reflect the male blue suit dress tradition. The color also distinguishes the men's from the women's products which share similar packaging. Like *Sung II* design, *Sung Homme* is rooted as a contemporary classic with a unique mix of citrus, herbs, spices, sandalwood and musk notes, designed to be discreet—not overpowering. The new *Sung Homme* Collection includes *Éau de Toilette*, 100 mL, \$48, *Éau de Toilette* spray, 100 mL, \$50, *After Shave*, 100 mL, \$36, and *After Shave Balm*, 100 mL, \$37. Exclusively at Leauder's stores across Canada.

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CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE

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This makes early detection of the problem important, particularly since some men can lose up to fifty percent of their hair before thinning becomes obvious.

So if you are concerned about hair loss, talk to the one person who can properly determine how well these new treatment programs might work for you. Talk to your doctor.

The sooner, the better.

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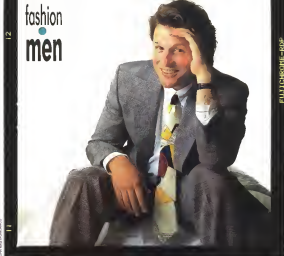
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fashion
men

JOHN M. HARRIS



subtle virtues

Sobriety reigns. The art of the subtle statement reemerges. Flash gets panned and quiet chic never looked so good. Call it British, call it classic, but don't call it dull or stiff. Though the look is structured, even haberdashery serious, the feeling is soft. Personality abounds in textured suits worn with striped shirts and exotically zany ties or in banker stripes paired with paisley bows. Here, our votes for the suits most likely to succeed this fall, worn by five of Canada's new leading men.

Fraser page
out ran old. Ant
Jeff Christian
sides drive out
wood Price of Niles
check out. \$130
Fragrances. out
in production out
\$75. Men's G'Fits. in
Boswell Clear for Men
Gleams. watch 70

Design. dress out
Jeff Christian's
sophisticated with
in sides (brown wood
leopard. \$1,000. out
brown and black out
\$1,100. both New
Boswell. signed canvas
shirts. \$120. Any life
in. Top Colors. both
leopard. black. brown &
Wynne. appropriate.



It's Christmas may
be a bit young actor on the Canadian
scene, recently appearing on television
as everything from Street Legal's
Alfred Hitchcock Presents, but he's still
a Nova Scotia kid at heart. With a
lovable baby face and unbridled
optimism, Christian, 25, radiates
electric charm. He felt right at home in
our choices for fun and pointed out
that when you like what you're
wearing, you look good. No contest
there.

fashion
men



or a non
churchgoer from Bathurst, New
Brunswick, artist David Herley, 30,
certainly knows his way. Herley's
gatherings, which have been shown
in New York, Montreal, and
Toronto, are serious, sometimes
somber, and full of religious
references. Herley, who now lives
in Toronto, says although painting
isn't exactly a "holy" kind of
occupation, he would gladly wear
our model's robe.

Turner's quality. Pierre David Herley
shows a line for a year. Herley
sophisticated out. \$100. out. Herley
sophisticated out. \$100. both. Herley
watch. Total for. Herley.



Actor Victor Serrano poses with a typewriter. Serrano is seen in Michael Douglas's new picture, *101*. Serrano also stars in *101*. Serrano also stars in *101*. Serrano also stars in *101*.



a Normal playwright
Victor Serrano, best known for his Quebec Drama Festival hits *Backstreet* and *Little Blood Brother*, the word "out" conjures up memories of endless family wranglings and his student days spent moonlighting as a shoe salesman. But, at 27, is still a bit wary of a self and dresses casually, even on his opening nights. However, he did admit to being owed by Giorgio Armani and said that if anything could cure his self-phobia, the Michael Tang suit he wore here (shown without the jacket) would do it



Actor Serrano, 27, is singing in the back of taxis on one of his holidays. With Mike like Tim Allen under his belt and the upcoming *Patel Pops*, he definitely has a lot to sing about. Serrano, originally from Thorold, Ont., has lived in New York for the past six years, and is a no stranger to dressing up



Like most, the actor Serrano wears a suit. Serrano is seen in Michael Douglas's new picture, *101*. Serrano also stars in *101*. Serrano also stars in *101*.



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fashion
men

abert Schultz, an actor originally from Port Hope, Ont., and currently in the Stratford Festival's Young Company, has worn everything from tights to robes on stage. Schultz, 25, has appeared in three productions of *Romeo and Juliet*, but that doesn't mean he's stuck in an era. He enjoyed being in real-life clothes for a change and wished that wearing a suit to work would suit him just fine. Where else art thou, double-breasted notched lapel?



Acting up: Albert Schultz, showing the suit is rugged and smart (his button set: \$150; vest: \$110; all Reporter's). A second dress for star Goodall, both Reporter's, worn: Ford's suits, Collier by Alexander Jiles, dress: David

Stage presence: Michelle (Stratford Festival) stole Albert Schultz in a three-piece tuxedo (button set: \$1,000; vest: \$120; both Phil's). High: Green: Jansine; Pink: Ralph Lauren. All pieces: approx. \$100

Grooming: Sonnette Miller; Hair: Cady Allen



fashion
men



PURE VIRGIN WOOL



PULL THE WOOL OVER



Protesting in Karachi, Pakistani army recruits (below), a real power vacuum and suspicions of foul play

reasons, it was standard procedure for the chief of staff and his deputy not to fly on the same aircraft.

Externally, across Pakistan's porous borders, its long-time enemies in neighboring India, with whom they have fought wars in 1947-1948, 1965 and 1971. Although Zia made several conciliatory gestures toward India, New Delhi officials have long complained that he was actually more aggressive than his predecessors. On Aug. 15, Indian President Rajiv Gandhi warned of "serious consequences" if Zia continued his alleged support for Sikh separatists in the Punjab. Endured Gandhi: "We do not want to initiate any action that will cause Pakistan to repent later." After Zia's death, Gandhi said that he was "deeply shocked and distressed." But ordinary Indians were not so diplomatic. "People in Pakistan distributed sweets when Indira Gandhi was murdered," said Nazim Durr, 56, a New Delhi man, referring to the 1984 assassination of the prime minister. "Now God has punished them."

In Kashmir, India's Muslim-dominated northern border state, agitated crowds, kidnapping India, rampaged through several towns,

setting fire to the homes of Hindus. Soldiers and paramilitary forces opened fire, killing at least five people and wounding scores more. But Indian officials deny that the New Delhi government played any role in killing Zia. "It would be virtually impossible," said one, "to carry out such an attack more than 100 km from the border in a high-security zone without declared open war."

But among diplomats in Islamabad, the prime suspect was the Afghan secret police, or Khad, which has been trying to undermine Zia's support of anti-government guerrillas in Afghanistan. Many Pakistanis blame the Khad

for blowing up an arsenal near Islamabad containing arms for the Afghan rebels earlier this year, killing over 50 people, including civilians living nearby, and injuring 1,100. Scenarios of Khad was heightened by the fact that, along with Zia, last week's crash killed Gen. Akhtar Abdul Rahman, who maintained arms supplies to the Afghan rebels.

Most observers expressed doubts that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would have sanctioned such an operation in recent months, as Soviet troops have begun withdrawing from Afghanistan. Moscow has eagerly accused Pakistan of violating last April's Geneva accords, under



which Pakistan agreed not to continue arming the rebels. Still, Ahmed of the Brookings Institution said he doubted that the Soviets were involved unless "there is some God X-ray seeing there that Gorbachev doesn't know about."

For Pakistan, a nation of 105 million people carved out of predominantly Muslim areas of the British-ruled Indian subcontinent in 1947, Zia's death marked the end of an era. Short and stocky, with his trademark military mustache and alford-back hair, Zia dominated his

nation with an axe head, a Mosken heart and a hard-earned reputation for ruthlessness. Born into a middle-class family in what is now India's Punjab province, Zia worked his way up the career military ladder until, in 1976, Prime Minister Bhutto appointed him army chief of staff over eight more senior officers. He was rewarded, as servers recall, as trustworthy and unambitious. But in July, 1977, after the country erupted in massive riots triggered by reports that Bhutto had rigged recent national elections, Zia deposed Bhutto, dissolved the cabinet and proclaimed martial law.

He soon ranged on his premises to step down within 90 days. His government arrested and eventually executed Bhutto on charges of conspiring to murder a political opponent—he succeeded—and he killed, tortured or imprisoned other rival leaders while appeasing the mob and tightly controlling the media. In fact, in his 11-year reign, Zia took only three steps toward democracy. In March, 1980, he handed over nominal leadership to a civilian government under Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Jinnah.

But Benazir Bhutto and other opposition members claim the government was little more than a facade for Zia's continued rule, an opinion borne out last May when Zia suddenly fired Khan Jinnah and dissolved the lower house of parliament. He called new elections for November but barred political parties, making all candidates run as individuals. Critics pointed out that, in a nation with a 76-per-cent illiteracy rate, the lack of party symbols on the ballots would make a sham of the election.

Ironically, Zia—at first regarded as a pariah in the West—received sudden respectability after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 in return for acting as the main conduit for U.S. arms supplies to the anti-Communist guerrillas. Pakistan received a \$3.6-billion, six-year U.S. military and economic aid package beginning in 1982. After the initial crash last week, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz hailed Zia as "a great friend," and President Ronald Reagan said, "Our citizens support the people of Pakistan, and the security and territorial

integrity of Pakistan, will continue." But many observers predicted that Zia's death would accelerate a coming crisis in U.S.-Pakistan relations. Congress, spurred by apperance of Israel, has repeatedly questioned the wisdom of providing massive military support to a country that is actively developing a nuclear capability—the so-called Islamic Bomb. Last year, Congress even voted to cut off all aid unless Pakistan vowed to halt its nuclear efforts; the legislators eventually relented but demanded that Reagan certify that Pakistan does not already have a nuclear device. Reagan did just that, despite the fact that administration officials say Pakistan—like India—has the components and know-how to assemble a nuclear bomb.

Under the congressional ruling, the President must make another certification to Congress in October. And with the Soviets now withdrawing from Afghanistan, the main justification for arming Pakistan—and for maintaining its nuclear efforts—is disappearing as well. Said a former U.S. ambassador to the area: "You

can believe the brains and their supporters will push hard once again for Congress to put pressure on Islamabad to discontinue its nuclear developments."

What will happen next in Pakistan is an open question. Nawaz Ali Shah, a member of the national assembly dissolved by Zia last May, contended that martial law would be imposed only if political leaders fail to run a peaceful campaign for the November election. "Now it is up to the politicians," Ali Shah told *Moskwa*. "They must be wise enough not to let the system break down." Still, a new election would mean the Pakistan military would once again be out of the election. And in New Delhi, officials expressed fears that ambitious Pakistani generals might try to whip up patriotic fervor against India in mid-term elections. As the pundits are, longer but weak, Pakistan's future—their swirling question of who will be president—remained decidedly murky.

—BOB LEVIN with ANDREW PHILLIPS in Islamabad. AJAY NIGAM in New Delhi and DONALD HOFF in Washington



The Vietnamese last thing a missile: a flailing of human, not computer, error

THE UNITED STATES

Report on a tragedy

The U.S. navy cruiser *Vincennes* is a \$1.2-billion state-of-the-art killing machine. Its gray profile bristles with weapons and the radar domes that are the eyes and ears of its sophisticated, computerized *dega* (remote) control system. But last week, Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci and Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, admitted that the *Vincennes*'s own badly misread their own electronics last month when they identified an Iranian Airbus lumbering along a commercial air route as an attacking F-16 fighter and shot it down, killing all 28 aboard.

As he witnessed a 50-page Pentagon report on the July 3 incident last Friday, Crowe noted that "mistaken" had been about the *Vincennes*. But, he added, "those mistakes were not due to negligence or culpability." And both men defended the only and controversial *dega* fire-control system—which was criticized after the tragedy for apparently failing to distinguish between a large surface and the much smaller profile of a fighter.

Still, the report reversed several key claims made by Crowe immediately after the disaster—and confirmed Iranian officials' long-standing charge of error. Among the central findings, the Iran Air A-300 was in level flight when it was shot down—not descending as the navy originally claimed. The aircraft was close to the center of a 50-mile-wide commercial air corridor, however. Iran's Shahr Abadeh airfield and Dubai in the United Arab Emi-

ates—not outside the commercial path, as the *Vincennes* first reported. And, contrary to Crowe's earlier charges, the plane was not broadcasting signals indicating that it was a military aircraft.

Crowe said that no navy personnel will be disciplined for the errors. In fact, a letter of reprimand issued earlier to a radar officer has been withdrawn. Crowe and Carlucci placed part of the blame for the attack on Iran. Crowe noted that the aircraft—which ignored several warnings broadcast by the *Vincennes*—had been allowed to fly over a battle zone. "Iran has to take the blame for the blame," said the admiral. But Mohammad Mahdavi, Iranian ambassador to the United Nations, declared: "It was a grave crime. The decision that was expected was an apology and reparations." Washington has already ruled out reparations, although it has expressed regret for the downing and offered compensation to the families of passengers.

Critics of the U.S. navy's role in the Persian Gulf also attacked the report. Retired admiral Wayne Carroll, deputy director of the Washington-based Centre for Defense Information, accused the Pentagon of failing to confront a central issue in the tragedy: the *Vincennes*'s reliance on computers designed for open-sea warfare while on public duty in a confined waterway. Declared Carroll: "This sort of event was inevitable."

—CHERRY WOOD with correspondence by reporters

The search for a new leader

When he stepped off the plane at Lahore airport in April, 1985, Benazir Bhutto was greeted by showers of rose petals and the cheering of 300,000 followers. After nearly six years of house arrest and imprisonment in Pakistan, followed by two years of self-exile in London, the charismatic opposition leader was returning to challenge the rule of President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, who in 1977 had overthrown, and later executed, the father she had openly adored. Traveling in a so-called *Carnegie* for Democracy, Bhutto criticized the country calling for free elections. But although she could bring thousands of supporters into the streets, few Pakistanis expected Zia to follow through on his frequent promises to restore the country to full civilian rule. Now, unless another general once power following the mysterious death of Zia last month, some observers believe Zia is as likely to continue to rule the nation than he has left declared prominent leftist commentator Ayaz Amir. "It is either Benazir Bhutto as prime minister or martial law."

In fact, the acting head of state, General Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who stepped last week that general elec-



Bhutto preaching 'reconciliation'

tions, recently called by Zia and scheduled for Nov. 18, would be held. And many observers said that the popular but estranged Bhutto would win easily at the polls if her Pakistan People's Party (PPP)—founded by her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto—was allowed to campaign. But Zia had barred political parties from the elections, saying that candidates must run as individuals. And last week, Ishaq Khan failed to clarify whether the parties would now be allowed to participate. At the same time, Maheela Lodhi, editor of the Islamabad daily *the Nation*,

predicted that under agreements by the PPP or any of the many other parties would be rapidly quashed by the army. The military "will determine the future in the media to come," said Lodhi. He added, "If the situation gets out of hand and they have to suppress fundamental rights, we could be in for a long spell of military rule."

Meanwhile, Bhutto's political standing has been weakened by recent fissures within her party. Against the advice of some senior party leaders, she insisted that the PPP contest local elections last November. The result was a defeat for the unexpected party, whose candidates were rejected everywhere except in North-West Frontier Province.

The PPP president in southern Sindh province, Mir Hameed Khan Soomro, promptly resigned over the defeat. And in departing broadcasts at Bhutto, Bhutto criticized the party's "ideological organizational structure, inadequate way of working and organizational decline-making at the highest level." Indeed, after other party dissidents challenged Bhutto's leadership, she said: "I am stepping down, and get the resignation of the entire party executive of Punjab province."

Another potential pitfall for Bhutto is the timing of the scheduled November election. Zia's sudden death has removed the focus of opposition anger as an alternative that will galvanize the

electorate but not pose a threat to the understandably nervous military. Since her marriage last December to Sindhi businessman Aftab Zardari, Bhutto—now Oxford-educated, outspoken political activist—has gained a large measure of respectability in male-dominated, tradition-bound Pakistan. But she is exporting a child this fall, and some opposition leaders have expressed doubts about her ability to campaign actively.

Still, Bhutto appeared vigorous enough last week in the immediate aftermath of the plane explosion, she told reporters. "I do not regret the death of Zia," Ishaq said. And he again alluded to the fact that her father was convicted of allegedly conspiring to murder a rival politician. And, clearly, Bhutto still held Zia's agents responsible for the mysterious poisoning death of her brother Shahnawaz, leader of an anti-Zia terrorist group in France three years ago.

The day after Zia's death, she appeared to put personal enmity aside and look to the future. Said Bhutto: "I think what the country needs now is reconciliation and reconstruction." In words that would be widely misinterpreted as dealing with the military, she replied: "Why not? Everyone has a role to play in the reconstruction." Clearly, Bhutto herself stands to play a most prominent one.

—ANDREW BELSKI with correspondence by reporters

Polling the pollsters

Her plan is daring. Within four years, Linda Dyer, who owns and runs Baseline Market Research Ltd., a public opinion polling company in Fredericton, wants to be as well-known as any of the national pollsters who have vaulted into prominence in Canada during the past decade. But only two years ago, Baseline's 15 employees were working out of Dyer's home—and even this year, Baseline's revenues will just top \$500,000, a fraction of what the established pollsters will make for Dyer, whose best-known client to date has been New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna, breaking into the top ranks of this competitive and controversial field will demand precision, credibility—and, perhaps most of all, a strong public profile. But, gaining that exposure from Fredericton may be her biggest challenge.

Public opinion polling has taken on immense political importance in Canada. In fact, the business of taking the public pulse—which will heat up during the upcoming federal election—has grown into a highly competitive, \$200-million industry led by governments' and businesses' voracious appetites for information about what Canadians think. A number of aggressive new pollsters have been scrambling for a share of that increased spending, including such well-known services as Bell Canada Market Research—a division of Canada's largest telephone company—which last year began selling the results of its research. Meanwhile, Canada's established pollsters are expanding abroad to serve a growing roster of multinational clients.

Some national pollsters maintain that the key to commercial success is the ability to supply, quickly and accurately, sophisticated information and analysis on the changing winds of



Reid, Dyer (below): a determined hunt for high-profile clients in a crowded profession

public opinion. But, as Dyer says that she has learned, catching public attention can be just as important for pollsters as it is for their political clients. Unlike the U.S. sector, the Canadian market is not large enough for pollsters to concentrate solely on politics. In fact, Canada's largest market research firm, Markham, Ont.-based A.C. Nielsen Co. of Canada Ltd., avoids politics altogether and primarily does research on television ratings and grocery products. For most Canadian pollsters, particularly those trying to break into the business, the major challenge is increasing their visibility by contacting high-profile pols for political parties, newspapers, magazines and television stations. Those, in turn, attract

the corporate and government contracts, which account for the biggest share of their revenues. The high-profile work is so important that some pollsters are even willing to do it at bargain rates—and even at a

loss—to obtain the exposure. Indeed, Decima Research Ltd. of Toronto is well-known as the Progressive Conservative party's official polling firm (it also polls for Maclean's) but it winks most of its money works anonymously for such companies as Imperial Oil Ltd. and Air Canada. The Goldfarb Corp. of Willowdale, Ont., which acts as the Liberal party's pollster, also depends on corporate clients, including Coca-Cola Ltd. and Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd., for its bread-and-butter revenues.

There are other methods that allow polling firms to heighten their public reputations. Winnipeg-based Angus Reid, after withdrawing as the Liberal pollster during the 1984 election campaign, has become well-known for its polls because they are published in 12 major daily newspapers across the country. Partly as a result, since 1984, Reid's sales have increased to an expected \$6.5 million this year from \$2.9 million. Toronto-based Environics Research Group Ltd., which conducts polls for the Toronto Globe and Mail, is in a similar situation. Reid vice-president Don Decker "Pollsters provide about five per cent of our revenues and 95 per cent of our public profile."

Public opinion polling was once a minor business in Canada. George Gallup, the U.S. pioneer in the field, did not set up a Canadian operation until 1943, after surveys that he conducted for The Toronto Star and Southern newspapers showed that there was a market in Canada. But the real growth took place in the 1970s as federal and provincial governments began extensive use of public opinion before crafting public policy. Meanwhile, after the 1980 recession, corporations also began seeking more reliable data to market and customer interests before making corporate investment decisions. Said Decima chairman Allan Gregg: "Companies suddenly realized that what Canadians thought and felt has an impact on whether they meet their corporate goals."

The growth in polling has fueled criticism that pollsters wield too much influence with voters. In response, the federal government introduced a bill last June that will require all published polls to disclose not only the size of the sample but the identity of the pollster's client and the date of the first and last in-

terviews. But the legislation may not pass before the upcoming election. Still, some pollsters say that they will closely monitor the bill's status because it could severely hamper the reporting of polls by the media. Said Carleton University pollster Allan Prusoff: "There is an firm evidence to suggest that polls influence voters."

Hiring a research company to conduct a specific poll can cost from \$2,000 to \$250,000 per survey. But most of the bigger pollsters also conduct their own general surveys and sell the findings to advertisers for prices ranging from \$2,000 to \$25,000 annually. The biggest single customer is the federal government, which

usually. Generally, pollsters claim that their polls have a four-per-cent margin of error. But, said Decima's Gregg, "everybody is wrong sometimes." And mistakes can be costly. In March, Angus Reid, Environics and Gallup Canada Inc. surveyed party preference among voters and came up with three different conclusions, which raised demands for a redo. "You can't afford to be wrong too many times or you simply won't be in business."

Despite the dramatic growth of spending, the polling business is still a hot sector for a group of about 200 firms. It is impossible to project revenues beyond the short term because most of the work is on a project-by-project basis. And, although getting into the business requires only telephone lines and desks, building a full-service, national research firm costs a minimum of \$1 million for office space and the sophisticated computer systems needed to tabulate survey responses.

The established pollsters are now looking outside of Canada to expand. Two years ago, Martin Goldfarb raised enough money to open a New York City office by selling shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange, and now he says that he is also planning a London and New York office. Decima has established a joint venture with Israel's largest advertising agency, Gitaniv Inc. Systems, for work in that country. Decima is also active in the United States through Washington, D.C.-based Government Research Corp. and Environics is expanding into the United States through a joint venture with a large firm there, Yankelovich Group of New York.

But for Linda Dyer, who has the financial support of Sydney, Ont.-based Leamco Inc., the Ltd. owner of a string of Northern Ontario newspapers, the big challenge is still trying to raise her firm's national profile. She says that her goal is to be in a position to do more of the political work needed for the next federal election. If that happens, she says that Baseline's heightened profile will bring bigger revenues and move her firm into Canada's select club of top pollsters. And then, Dyer will be an over-the-hill as one of her political clients.

—JOHN DEMOY



Gregg assessing the current mood of the nation

spends an estimated \$100 million a year on information-gathering, the majority of which is contracted out. But being the designated pollster of the party in power does not necessarily ensure getting a larger share of the government contracts. Revisiting Decker says that companies might actually lose some government contracts in the long run because the government could be worried about patronage charges. Said Reid: "The days are over when the government of the day just goes out and gives all the polls to their own pollster."

The pollsters use different interviewing techniques, sample sizes and methods of extrapolating their data to reach their conclusions. But many of them say that their most important asset is their credibility and



PTL finds a savior

The studio was once the most celebrated in TV evangelism. But last week, Vancouver real estate entrepreneur Peter Thorne found himself the main attraction in the covetous South Carolina suburbs that was once the electronic pulpit of disgraced PTL's evangelist.

Timothy Bakker. The crowd of 500 PTL employees flocking here was attentive and expectant. That was because Thorne, who has had \$200 million for the bankrupt group's assets, including a 500-acre Christian theme park and cable television network, may be the answer to PTL's prayers. Cutting a dramatic figure in a black suit, yellow tie and matching yellow handkerchief, Thorne received a standing ovation after announcing that he would retain the park as a Christian retreat where the sale of alcohol and tobacco would continue to be forbidden. But Thorne quickly discovered that a note of confidence from PTL may include more than he bargained for. Shouted one woman:

"Do you know that the Lord Jesus is your person at home?" replied Thorne: "I'm Anglican"—a denomination known as Episcopalian in the United States.

It has been more than a year since husband-and-wife team Jim and Tammy Bakker were evicted from the leadership of their wildly successful PTL (for "Praise the Lord" and "People that love") ministry under a cloud of sex scandals and alleged financial mismanagement. Since then, creditors, who are owed at least \$110 million and possibly as much as \$275 million, have been clamoring for their money.

PTL's assets are currently under the control of bankruptcy trustee M. C. (Chad) Baker in Winston-Salem, N.C., and he must find a buyer for the property and an acceptable price. Heritage USA, PTL's Christian theme park, includes the 500-acre Heritage Grand Hotel, a 2,500-room church, a five-acre water park and a 100-acre shopping mall, as well as several other properties.

America's history. There is also 1,700 acres of undeveloped rolling countryside lying directly in the southward-expanding path of Charlotte, N.C. Despite last week's announcement to the Christian character of the theme park, Thorne also said that he originally



The Bakkers' doubts over money, but they want the club back

made the bed just "for the real estate." The nonmaking, non-drinking Thorne, 48, has a flair for recognizing a good deal. He made his fortune as the founder of Century 21 Real Estate Canada Ltd. of Richmond, B.C., a burgeoning offshoot of the nationally named American real estate franchise chain. Annual sales are about \$4 billion. The offer for PTL was made formally by Vancouver-based Smith Capital Corp. Ltd., a Toronto Stock Exchange-listed company. Thorne owns Southcoast managers for Thorne—with Kenan van Wierbeke, president of Toronto-based York-Hanover Developments Ltd.,

which operates hotels, amusement parks and retirement centers.

Last week, Thorne also demonstrated his talent for outmaneuvering the opposition. The Bakkers have repeatedly stated they plan to regain control of the PTL and to rebuild its financial strength, even though they are being paid \$64 million by the PTL for "gross and willful mismanagement." Undeterred, they returned to South Carolina in May from their luxurious retreat in Palm Springs, Calif., to which they had fled after ousting from the PTL last March. Jim Bakker has attacked Thorne's offer, saying that it represents only \$64 million because only \$56 million is to be paid in cash, with the rest spread over five years, a form of financing that deprives PTL of interest that could be earned if the whole payment were made in cash. Bakker said that he will offer more than \$64 million, although observers, including Fowler, say that he will have to come up with an all-cash offer, and they have cast doubt on his ability to do that.

Thorne appears to have outflanked Bakker by making a \$12.5-million cash deposit last Thursday and entering his personal relations with local officials—and the church members. Although Bakker—who was present during Thorne's announcement last week—said that Thorne failed to comprehend what the PTL is "all about" because he is a born-again Christian, Thorne received another standing ovation for promising a new church on the Heritage grounds. David

Donald Edwards, president of the PTL spin-off, Heritage Ministries, seemed to carry on PTL's religious activities after the property is sold. "Obviously, he put a stake in the ground opposite Mr. Bakker."

And having thwarted Bakker, Thorne then charged his major competitor, North Carolina sports entrepreneur George Shinn. Earlier this month, Shinn objected to the possibility of a major local institution such as the PTL being owned by Canadians. He now says that he may have been oversteered and bid join Thorne as a partner. Shinn, who owns the Charlotte Hornets,

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a new National Basketball Association franchise, and the Charlotte Knights, a minor-league baseball team, says that he wants to build a stadium on the PTL property.

Meanwhile, Thomas still faces the prospect that the presence of a charismatic leader like Bakker may be essential to the Christian theme park's success. Before last year's sex and money scandals, the Bakkers received 12 million American households on the PTL television network. That kind of penetration helped bring in \$600,000 a week in donations to PTL offices and kept five million visitors a year flocking to Heritage USA.



Thomas: He wants the real saints, but the PTL's Christian flavor will remain

But over the past year, donations have fallen to \$233,000 a week and occupancy at the Heritage Grand Hotel has slipped to 30 per cent, from 66 per cent, *Said Bakker*. "We sold all along that for that complex to survive as a Christian retreat, it has got to have TV as a marketing tool. If they lose that, it will be a ghost town."

Stiers also says that Heritage USA's proximity to a nearby sewer theme park, Carowinds, means that it cannot compete as a typical theme park, which was Thomas's original plan for the property. Last week, Thomas said that he estimates an annual profit of about \$25 million to be generated by the property. *Said Thomas*. "I'd really like this to be a leeper." As part of the deal, Thomas will sell 35 acres back to the Heritage ministry for a token dollar, with the land to be used for a church and nonprofit activities. He added that the 70 million so-called spoken Christians in the United States—those who openly profess traditional Christian values and abstain from alcohol and tobacco—will use Heritage USA for religious conferences and as a retirement center.

About 3,000 people, many retired, already live on the grounds. And if the park again becomes a major success, Thomas says that he may build another Christian theme park, perhaps in California.

By any measure, Heritage USA is a lush tribute to the Christian life. Wake-up calls at the Heritage Grand Hotel proclaim: "This is the day the Lord has made. Rejoice and be glad in it." The hotel's indoor pool flashes as a giant baptismal font. The shopping mall features wall stores as the Heavenly Pudge Shop, Noah's Taps and the Flamingo Saint Candle Shop, although Tummy

Page Cosmetics and Der Bakkers' Bakery have simply changed their names. There is camping in Frouse Hollow, visits to Billy Graham's boyhood home, and outdoor mission plays.

But the past year of scandal and recommendations has taken its toll. The on-site flower beds are empty, unattended grass and weeds proliferate, and the hotel is suffering from water damage caused by a leaking roof and humidity from the indoor swimming pool. Staff levels have been cut drastically, with 66 per cent of the park's 1,400 employees losing their jobs. *Said Thomas last week*. "My biggest single concern is the extent of deterioration, caused by the year of mismanagement." But if Thomas can heal the wounds of the crippled park, and perhaps of the PTL itself, there will be many people lining up to congratulate him. And his success in South Carolina will be a fitting reward for an "Andrew" who says that he has found his career as Jesus living and positive thinking.

—PATRICIA CRISWELL with HEINZ HOFFER at Columbia, S.C.

Mail-order treasure

For Canadian companies attempting to penetrate the Japanese market, the odds are often exorbitant. A small, centrally located Tokyo office after a secretary can cost up to \$600,000 a year to operate. Now, Canadian Timothy McGahey, co-owner of the Advance Trading Company Inc. in Tokyo, has developed a low-cost alternative. Last month, he published the first edition of a glossy, 500-page Japanese-language mail-order catalogue. It displays more than 600 consumer products manufactured by 80 small-to medium-sized Canadian companies. McGahey contends that he can deliver these products to Japanese consumers for 30 to 50 per cent less than they would pay for similar domestic products. But Japanese shoppers will not be convinced by price alone. *Said McGahey*. "They expect good service. You don't see a sign saying 'No refund, no returns in Japan.'"

After working as an independent importer-exporter in Tokyo for 15 years, McGahey said he concluded that Canadian consumer goods were not selling well because they were poorly presented and marketed. His solution was the high-quality mail-order catalogue, which the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo supported by purchasing 3,000 copies, for distribution as Japanese companies, for \$20,000. Gerald Midat, commercial counselor with the embassy, said that for small Canadian manufacturers, the catalogue is an economical way to display their products, which cost far less than similar Japanese goods even when high import tariffs are included. A full-length mink coat appears in the catalogue for \$6,000, while a similar coat sells for at least \$25,000 in Japanese stores. A reversible nylon parka is advertised at \$480 compared with \$1,000 domestically.

The catalogue will be displayed in 40 to 50 major post offices in Japan by the end of October. Massimo Senna, deputy director of Japan's international postal service, said that mail-order houses in the United States, Britain, France and Canada have been invited to display their catalogues at special occasions. But he noted that Japanese consumers may be reluctant to use their services because of long delivery times. And, so far, orders have been only trickling in, but McGahey said he is optimistic that a deluge will soon begin.

—GEOFF BLUNDEN in Tokyo



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The Reichmanns strike again

By Peter C. Newman

The audacious Canary Wharf project, pulled into existence by the Reichmanns, gets its elevators this week. That's not the largest in British history—for the United Kingdom's tallest skyscraper—is a small part of one large-scale enterprise. The more than \$7 billion that the family will eventually spend on the 71-storey site makes it as the world's largest current construction undertaking. When completed, some time in 1994, Canary Wharf will add 12 million square feet of office and shopping space to London. If it is fully occupied, that would be enough to shift the centre of gravity of the British capital's financial district, adding nearly 15 per cent to London's available financial real estate. The U.S. project will have far more effect on its urban environment than the Reichmanns' \$1.8-billion World Financial Centre project in Manhattan.

Some critics of the project have said that it is too grandiose. "I think it will work," M. J. Rivett-Carnac, managing director of Barrat Bros. merchant bankers, told me. "But it will go slower than people have anticipated. Still, since it's the Reichmanns' own money, and they have to shareholders to satisfy, they can afford to take the long view." Paul Reichmann himself acknowledges little risk in the megaproject. "When we first moved our development operations from Toronto to New York," he said, "I was amazed at the ability of that marketplace to absorb major changes over two or three years. We were able to construct and lease some eight million square feet in the World Financial Centre. In the past decade, more office space has been built in Manhattan than exists in all of London. It is only in the past three or four years, with the growing entrepreneurial spirit and confidence in the British economy, that changes of that scale and pace have begun to occur in London."

Canary Wharf planners are creating not only new buildings but a new urban environment. Said Reichmann: "We wanted to establish the appropriate relationship between the green public spaces, the miles of internal roads and tree-lined boulevards and waterfront promenades, and the water itself, and to be convinced that the relationship between buildings and public space, which held together the entire project, were appropriate." The project managers try to echo the atmosphere of such London

landmarks as Trafalgar Square, Regent's Square, a traditional square reminiscent of the Mall, an open piazza with Britain's largest fountain since the Victoria Memorial was built outside Buckingham Palace in 1913, and an open space that will borrow the theme of the paths, water and plantings of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

The first phase of the project, which will become its heart, is already about 80 per cent leased, with the British



Paul Reichmann: new urban environment

headquarters of Morgan Stanley and Credit Suisse First Boston as anchor tenants. "We expect to offer space at about half the cost that a tenant would pay in London's financial district," said Charles Young, the project's U.K.-based executive director. "Also, since the project lies within the London Docklands Enterprise Zone, nearly everything can be written off in the first year after construction, and tenants may also be eligible for significant tax benefits. The first midrise buildings are due to be ac-

cepted in late 1990, while the 50-storey tower will begin to fill up eight months later. Canary Wharf, situated on the formerly deserted Isle of Dogs, will eventually encompass 34 buildings, including 500,000 square feet of new retail, hotel, dining and leisure space.

There will be up to 6,000 parking spaces and more is about to be a public hearing to decide on whether the government should approve a new tunnel that would extend the existing highway from the City directly to Canary Wharf. The project's impact will be so immense that two new bridges across the Thames have also been approved to handle increased traffic. "We're driving only about 10 miles from the Bank of England," said Young. "And another advantage we have is that because there are about 30,000 London structures listed for historic preservation, it has become hard to gather any significant real estate parcels within London. Yet the estimated requirement for office space over the next 20 years is in the neighborhood of an extra 180 million square feet. We estimate that perhaps half of that can be provided by redevelopment of the City's traditional areas. After that, there is nowhere else to go but Canary Wharf and the docklands."

Canary Wharf's working population (including considerable growth in surrounding areas) will eventually top 100,000. As well as new bridges (and quick access to the new city airport, which will feature, when finally approved, Canadian 30-36 jets that will range over most of Europe), Canary Wharf will be reachable by a new light railway transport system, bus services and the extension of the existing Underground. The Reichmanns are contributing \$150 million toward the building of an extension from the existing station at the Bank of England, and construction is ahead of schedule.

An analysis of Canary Wharf's prospects shows that it is a typical Reichmann project: use its imaginative elements are in place. Its success seems guaranteed, and the only people to who someone didn't think of doing it long ago. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher caught the spirit of the occasion when she officially opened the project earlier this summer. "I congratulate the Reichmanns and thank them for their faith in Britain," she said. "Perhaps the most thoughtful and wonderful touch is that the whole thing is aligned so that you will still have a view of St. Paul's—and that appeals to us a lot."



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Cooling off in Toronto: record heat, rainfall—and electricity consumption

ENVIRONMENT

Uncomfortable heights

With one month left before fall begins on Sept. 21, the summer of 1986 has already scorched its way into the record books over much of the United States and large sections of Canada from Saskatchewan to the Gulf of Mexico. In those regions, prolonged heat waves have provided the answer to a traditional summer question: It has been hot enough for practically everyone. During July and the first two weeks of August, many Canadians—especially those living between Windsor, Ont., and Quebec City—have seen Environment Canada's daily bulletin reading reach uncomfortable new heights. That index combines temperature and humidity—and on many days, it produces a reading that is significantly higher than the actual temperature. On Aug. 4, in fact—following Toronto's hottest July in 53 years—Environment Canada officials recorded a temperature of 34°C (93°F) and a humidity reading of 42°C (107°F). The meteorological advice on how to beat the heat on that scorching day inside in a cool place.

Many Ontario residents followed that counsel, and the demands of air-conditioning units pushed electricity consumption to record levels on Aug. 4. On

tario Hydro spokesman noted that the utility had provided 29,000 megawatts to its customers on that day—an all-time summer high. That consumption, the spokesman noted, was a staggering 3,000 megawatts higher than the amount needed for all provincial uses on a mild summer day—and they estimated that July 15 per cent of that energy was used to operate air-conditioners. Heat waves aside, the summer of 1986 has been a season of extraordinary weather in most parts of Canada. Last week, an intense 30-minute storm dumped 12 inches of rainfall on Calgary, flooding basements in the east end of the city. As well, northern British Columbia and Alberta are seeing several rainfall levels—and drought parched most of the Prairie provinces earlier this summer. As a result, meteorological experts are studying those weather conditions in an attempt to determine if they have made a change.

Some U.S. and British scientists have already released data that show that average global temperatures of 15.5°C (59.9°F) measured during the 1880s are the highest in 130 years—and that the four warmest years on record have occurred in the decade. In the

United States, 1986 and 1987 were unusually warm, with an average mean temperature of 12.2°C (54°F) for both years.

According to some scientists, the so-called greenhouse effect—the trapping of heat in the atmosphere by carbon dioxide and other industrial gases—is responsible for those recent temperature rises. But in Toronto, officials at the Canadian Climate Centre—a 500-member unit of Environment Canada that makes predictions on the country's climate up to one month in advance—say that there is no proof that the greenhouse effect has turned up the heat. Dedicated climatologist Peter Scholtefeld "This year has been much warmer than usual, and that is consistent with the reported greenhouse effect. But it is too early to say that the greenhouse effect has begun."

In any event, many Ontario communities have recorded more days—eight—in which temperatures reached at least 30°C (86°F), than in any year since record-keeping began in 1949. And Toronto's July mean temperature of 24.2°C (75.6°F) was the fifth warmest on record and the hottest since 1953. Similarly, such U.S. centres as Milwaukee, Wis., reported lengthy periods of unbroken heat. That city has already recorded 24 days in which the temperature climbed to at least 30°C (86°F).

The weather conditions that warmed the usually frigid waters of Lake Ontario to a balmy 24°C (75°F) during mid-August made fans and room air-conditioning units prized possessions. But heat waves also cause health problems, including heat stroke and heat exhaustion. Last month, in fact, a spokesman for the provincial coroner's office said that an apparent, swelling heat wave may have been a contributing factor in the deaths of 14 elderly residents of Ontario nursing homes. And in Montreal, SPCA officials urged the drivers of the city's famed horse-drawn carriages to stable their animals when the temperature rose above 30°C (86°F). At week's end, the temperature was sensibly below that mark in Toronto and other recently heat-drenched communities in Eastern and Central Canada. But meteorologists say that the summer of 1986 may produce at least one more ribbon-bath-like experience. As if to remind residents that relief is on the way, department stores last week began advertising their fall collection of sweaters.

—MALCOLM GLASS with newspaper/climate reports

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Elizabeth Monley

Free Skating Champion, 1988 Winter Olympics

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The crime-comic wars

During the 1940s and early 1950s, millions of North American children and young adults read comic books that focused exclusively on crime. At their most lurid, crime comics depicted scenarios in gruesome detail and, in one instance, featured a villain about to plunge a hypodermic needle into a woman's eye. Prompted by concern that such images could cause children lasting psychological harm, Parliament enacted a law in 1949 banning crime comics. That law is still on the books, although it is seldom evoked against any of the myriad comic books currently available in specialty stores. Now, an article in the September issue of the University of Ottawa's *Law Review* takes issue with that 50-year-old statute, arguing that there is a parallel between it and the tough anti-pornography bill that Justice Minister Raymond Chantrien introduced in Parliament last year. Both measures, wrote the article's author, Calgary lawyer Janice Dickinson, seem to limit the freedom of Canadians, while "only rarely being put to proof before our courts."



Scene from a banned comic (1953): racism, sexism, and explanations of how to commit crimes

But that argument is hotly disputed by other contributors to the *Law Review's* special issue on crime comics. One columnist is E. Bruce Fidler, the Vancouver lawyer and former provincial attorney who, as a 20-year-old Conservative MP in 1948, introduced the private member's bill that led to a ban on crime comics in Canada the following year. Fidler, who subsequently served as justice minister under Prime Minister John Diefenbaker from 1957 to 1963, wrote that Parliament should act when society's "good standards of behavior and morality" are threatened. And although Dickinson attacked the censorship law on the grounds that only a small number of children who read crime comics also turned to crime, her article also drew a scathing rebuttal from Toronto lawyer Ross Laidman. That argument, Dickinson Laidman, "is as specious as the claim of tobacco manufacturers that cigarette smoking does not

empower that have sprung up across the country during the past decade and sell well to teenage adults. Although some issues are aimed at children, the majority—featuring tales of horror, science fiction, fantasy and erotic adventure—are aimed at adults, with sales by Canadian outlets estimated at about \$20 million a year. Although Dickinson argues that just as the crime-comic law did little to curb depictions of violence in other media, including magazines, films and television, Bill C-44, Ottawa's proposed anti-pornography law, would be equally ineffective.

Bill C-44 already faces an uncertain

future after fierce attacks against it by its critics, among them many members of the Canadian artistic community. In any event, federal officials told Maclean's that the bill is unlikely to be passed during this current parliamentary sitting, although they insist that the government still stands behind the bill.

At the same time, a Calgary court case illustrates the dilemma that often arises in attempts to restrict access to obscene materials. On, whose trial is scheduled for Oct. 5, said that by selling magazines passed by Canada Customs authorities, he has become a victim in Canada's unpredictable crusade against questionable comics.

—BARB KROGER

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A bitter rivalry on the road to Seoul

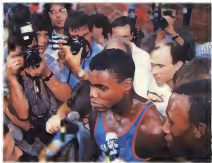
Every once in a while a rivalry is created in the 100-m sprint in Rome last August, Canada's Ben Johnson was hailed as a superstar by European track-and-field fans. When Johnson appeared at a track meet in Berkeley, Calif., earlier this month, fans swarmed over fences to ask for autographs. And in Zurich last week, youthful admirers once again mobbed the Toronto runner. But at Zurich's Letzigrund Stadium, Johnson's fortunes suddenly took a turn for the worse. In a long-billed 100-m race against his American rival, Carl Lewis, track officials called Johnson back after he exploded from the blocks in a false start. Then, after a second start, Johnson slowed in the last 30 m, allowing Lewis and another American, Calvin Smith, the former world-record holder, to surge past him. Lewis's victory gave him a strong advantage in their bitter rivalry, as he and Johnson prepare for the Seoul Olympic Games starting on Sept. 15. Devised Lewis: "All I have to do is carry this momentum into the Games."

Despite his third-place finish, Johnson still shared with Lewis in a purse that was, by most accounts, the richest in track-and-field history. Reporters circling in Zurich said that each man received at least \$300,000, most of it got up by European and U.S. television networks, CBC TV (which paid about \$50,000 to broadcast the race live) and comparisons that have sponsorship arrangements with the two track stars.

At the same time, the 35-year-old American is blamed on the fact that he is still recovering from a sore hamstring muscle in his left leg that forced him to stop running for nearly three months this summer. Devised Johnson: "Now I've got five weeks to get ready for Seoul. That's all that matters." While Lewis flew back to Houston to resume training, Johnson said that he planned to run in a 100-m event in Cologne, West Germany, on Aug. 21.

From the start, Johnson's appearance in Zurich before a crowd of 32,000 was dogged by trouble. During a pre-race start immediately before the race, one of Johnson's starting blocks slipped, pinching his forearm over the track. And shortly after the race ended, he said that the clinking of a nearby

camera had distracted him—and helped propel him into the false start. Clearly, because a second false start would have disqualified him, Johnson visibly restrained himself. None so, he led the field of eight runners until the last second of the race, when Lewis—who is known for his powerful, lightning-quick start. But Lewis's time of 9.95 seconds—0.01 seconds ahead of Johnson—proved to be the Canadian's.



Lewis's significant triumph against Canada's Johnson, the current world-record holder.

didn't start record of 9.93 seconds. The crowd in Zurich did see one record broken, when U.S. runner Bruce Reynolds won the 400-m event in 49.29 seconds, setting one that half a second off the old mark of 49.00 seconds that American Lee Royan set at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics. But no athlete in the small Canadian contingent in Zurich managed a top-five finish. Toronto's Mark McGee placed second in the 110-m hurdles, while Vancouver's Lynn Williams took third place in the women's 1,000-m event. In the women's 100-m sprint, Toronto's Angela Bailey placed fourth in 11.23 seconds, while Toronto's Angela Brinkley—Canada's top female sprinter—was eighth in 11.03.

Following his triumph over Johnson, the 27-year-old Lewis played to the crowd. Even as he crossed the finish line, he raised his arms in a victory gesture, then jogged around the arena and handed out autographed photographs of himself. At one point, Lewis's 25-year-old sister, Carol, lifted her 180-lb brother into the air. "It was a real confidence-builder for me," said Lewis of the race. He added that the win showed that he did not have to concentrate on developing a faster start to beat Johnson. "My race is the best race I've ever run," said Lewis, who won gold medals at the

1984 Los Angeles Olympics in the 100-m and 200-m events, the 400-m relay and the long jump. "I can't change it. I can't get into the dog's race." For his part, Johnson appeared confident despite his first defeat by Lewis since 1985. Said Johnson: "I just need more runs to get sharpened up and just try to maintain that last 40 yards." Johnson's trainer, Toronto coach Charles Franklin, expressed similar views. Said Franklin: "This isn't a psychological blow. In some ways, Ben needs to be under pressure. He feels pretty good, but he knows that he's missed up and got light." Now, after losing to his underdog and being cast as the underdog, Johnson is traveling toward Seoul with a single objective: winning the Olympic gold from Lewis.

—MARK KROBILS



Keith on the shore of Lake Superior. This has definitely not been routine.

A \$300,000 challenge

The plan for swimming across Lake Ontario grew out of a casual comment from a friend. But it was a challenge that Vicki Keith says she could not resist. In August, 1987, Keith successfully completed a 100-mile double crossing of the lake—the first person ever to do so. And the 37-year-old former swimming instructor plans to challenge Lake Ontario again on Aug. 26—as the final leg of her unprecedented marathon triathlon crossing of all five Great Lakes. By the time she sets foot on dry land at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in Toronto—a landing scheduled for Aug. 29—Keith will have swum almost 300 miles. And late last week, the steady swimmer had already raised more than \$135,000 toward her goal of \$300,000 for a new aquatic wing at Varsity Village—a sports centre for disabled children in Scarborough, Ont.

"This has definitely not been routine," said the Winnipeg-born Keith. "It didn't realize exactly how tough it was going to be." But setting and breaking records is nothing new to the Kingston, Ont., resident. After only four years of marathon swimming, the five-foot, 54-inch Keith has entered the Guinness Book of World Records three times: in 1985, for swimming the butterfly stroke for 12 miles in Lake Ontario, in 1986, for

swimming a Kingston, Ont., pool for 120 hours 45 minutes, a women's endurance record, and last April, for swimming 42 miles in 24 hours, a non-stop distance record. During her current marathon, Keith was the first to swim back lakes Erie and Superior and the first swimmer to cross Lake Michigan. She declared, "I am enjoying myself thoroughly."

She said that the only time she was nervous was before the 21-mile crossing of Superior, the largest of the Great Lakes. The day before the Aug. 15 swim, Keith walked down to the beach, and after seeing the huge cliffs and powerful waves, she said that she became "very mindful of the lake." The next day, during the swim, she saw a wreck of a ship beneath her. "I swam away as fast as I could," said Keith. "It was like looking down on a grave." Superior is the coldest of the five lakes, and its temperature dropped to about 13°C (55°F).

But marathon athletes are built and trained to resist extreme cold. In the rest periods between lakes—which have lasted no longer than two weeks—Keith warmed between 15 and 30 lb, subsisting mainly on soupbreads and protein, including pasta and hamburgers. During a swim—in which she averages a speed of 2.6 m p.h.—she may lose as much as 30 lb, most of it water. But women have a

greater proportion of fat under their skin than men, according to Dr. Michael Charlfield of Toronto's Alan R. Engleman Sports Medicine Clinic. That layer provides extra warmth and fatness and generally means women better endurance swimmers. To maintain her energy, Keith eats a small meal once every two hours, usually consisting of soup, fruit salad, hot chocolate and arrowroot cookies or a chocolate bar.

Although Keith's marathon regimen seems to require great effort, sports experts, including Charlfield, say that there is usually no long-lasting harm to the body. He added that the most as endurance swimmers will suffer is short-term fatigue and a temporary drop in the immune system. And Keith's daily training of weightlifting and at least seven hours' swimming, as well as her regular balanced diet, make her well prepared for the difficult, long-distance swim.

Still, she says that she routinely encounters a wave of self-doubt during her crossings. "I have never felt like I can't go on," she said. "But the question always arises, 'Why am I doing this?' Then I just think, 'No matter how long it takes, I'm going to do it.' And because the swims for long periods without rest, Keith often hallucinates—a common side effect of sleep deprivation. "For the first 30 hours of a swim, I know exactly what is going on," said Keith. "After that, I usually start seeing things, but I tell everyone who's with me, and they can join in the fun." At no time in Keith's swims is there the water or make physical contact with anyone. But she is always closely followed by at least 10 crew members—including family and friends in four boats—who encourage her and hand her food.

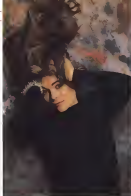
Cold water, high winds and churning muscles have rarely dampened Keith's resolve. Last week, she told Montreal's Keith is looking forward to another seven days of marathons. But for now, she added, she's focusing her energy on successfully completing her five-lake marathon. "Just wish me good luck," she said. "Don't wish me good weather."

—NORA UNDERWOOD AND VICTORIA DWYER
in Toronto

PEOPLE

Several movie actresses **Theresa Russell** has a penchant for offbeat roles. In *Forever/Forever*, she was a starlet longing for an affair with **Albert Einstein** and in last year's *Black Widow*, she killed off a string of husbands. Now, Russell, 31, will portray the alcoholic wife of a model-train fanatic in *Track 23*—her fifth film directed by her husband, **Nicholas Ross**, 30—to be released across Canada next month. On working with Ross, Russell said, "The husband-wife intimacy is there between us as director and actress." Still, she says that scenes with costar **Gary Oldman**, who plays a mysterious stranger in *Track 23*, "get real strange." Laughing, she adds, "I'm sure that there were times when Nicholas thought, 'Wow, am I glad I'm the director on this set!'"

In his last act, movie star **Keanu Reeves**, 31, hit even closer to the box-office wall as an aging minor-league catcher in *Ball Durham*. Recently, he returned to the diamond for the filming of *Shogun's Joy*, a movie based on **W. P. Kinsella's** lyrical 1982 best-seller. Costner plays an Iowa farmer who builds his own ball park in succession to the ghosts of legendary players whose reputations were tarnished by the 1919 Black Sox scandal. Kinsella, 53, who left



Russell maintaining intimacy between husband and wife.

Canadian professional stage debut. From the age of 18, Neiligan, who triumphed in Britain and on Broadway in **David Hare's** 1978 play *Piney*, has worked mostly in England and the United States. But in Sept. '88, she will make a dramatic breakthrough in a role that brought her true reviews earlier this year in New York City. At Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre, she will star as the charismatic but unconventional mother in a rewritten version of *Spunk* of **W. C. Sullivan**. Sullivan says that the intense drama contains "enormous wit," she adds, "With each rewrite, the fate of the central characters has become more real—and more raw."



Costner off the wall but not crazy.

his *White Rock*, B.C., horse laid month to visit the movie's set near Dubuque, Iowa, claims that Costner is superb in the role. Says the writer, "He has the right kind of off-the-wall quality to play a character who does strange things but isn't nuts."

In the past decade, she has become one of the world's most respected actresses. And now, London, Oct.-born **Kate Winslet**, 31, is about to make her

will take place at the Tagliavento Music Centre in Lenox, Mass., summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and where the dramatic theatre began his conducting career in 1949. Recently, *West Side Story's* composer said that he felt as if he has lived "many, many lifetimes," but added that he still has "lots of music" left to write. Said Bernstein, "I have no further requests of fate—except fate."

Fanshopart real estate developer **Donald Trump** already owns a custom house Atlantic City, N.J.'s boardwalk. Now, he could add Park Place and Marvin Gardens to his holdings—temporarily. Next month in New York City, Trump will play the Atlantic City board game Monopoly in a celebrity tournament to raise money for the homeless. Trump said that he agreed to take part "because this is certainly a good cause for someone in my business." Approximately 300 guests will be on hand to watch Trump and the other players go directly to jail—without collecting \$200.

Over the top any more



This week, shaker **Reese Owee** will execute two big moves. He will announce that he is turning professional and unveil his autobiography, *Owee: A Shaker's Life*, which he wrote with *Hamilton Speedster* sportswriter **Steve Milton**. In the book, the 36-year-old from Grinnell, Iowa, who lost out in his quest for a gold medal at the 1984 Calgary Winter Olympics to American friend and rival **Brian Johnston**, says that future disappointments will be "easier to handle." Writes Owee: "I feel good about my career, proud of what I accomplished. If I had won the Olympics, it would have been great."

—PAMELA YOUNG with correspondence reports



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Blowing hot and cool

GOP-POP-A-DA
the Koffman Quintet,
 featuring Danny Gillespie
 (Duke Street/WEA)

ENDLESSLY
 Danny Gillespie
 (Impulse/WEA)

American trumpeter Danny Gillespie, 70, is a legendary founder of bebop, while Buffet-saxophonist Max Koffman, 58, is one of the mainstays of Canadian jazz. After performing together six years ago, at a concert in Stratford, Ont., the two now forged a partnership that has endured. They have toured in both the United States and Canada, where they teamed up at Toronto's recent du Maurier Downtown jazz festival. And now the duo, which Koffman modestly calls "a non-musical package," has produced a highly respectable recording. But neither then a collaboration, *Gop-Pop-a-Do* is itself a "package," since it features Gillespie as a guest star with Koffman's Quintet as two of the trumpeter's signature tunes, the title track and *Night in Tunisia*.



Gillespie, Koffman, fruits of a 'nice musical package'

Still, Koffman can be an aggressive player when aroused, and Gillespie's presence helps his band to stretch out. Guested Ed Baker and pianist Bernie Senesky—who are often dueling when

given the choice—both also participated in the Gillespie tunes and on Senesky's *Fins*. And aside from Fried Banana, which comes dangerously close to easy-listening music, *Gop-Pop-a-Do* reveals Koffman at his best.

Gillespie's own latest record, *Endlessly*, proves that the veteran player should concentrate on his partnership with Koffman and not allow producers to turn his sound into overrated elevator music. Devoid of spontaneity or excitement, the album takes its cues from movie scores (Goodbye, El Barrio, from the film *Crossing Dreams*) and such pop singers as Steve Wonder (*Monsters Aren't Married*) and Marvin Gaye (*Flyin' High in the Friendly Sky/See the Children*). And although nothing can entirely erase Gillespie's glowing tone or his deft phrasing, T. Brooks Shepard's production seems clear. It was intended to find Gillespie a place on middle-of-the-road radio, the sort usually heard in dentist's offices. Sadly, *Endlessly* is as shameful a record as *Gop-Pop-a-Do* is a corking one.

—BART TESTA

BOOKS

Inside the melting pot

THE MIDDLEMAN AND OTHER STORIES

By Sharrif Mubkjee
 (Penguin, 197 pages, \$22.95)

When Sharrif Mubkjee left Canada in 1980, she left in anger. After 14 years as a writer and academic in Montreal and Toronto, Mubkjee said that she found the racism directed at Indo-Canadians like herself intolerable. She and her wife-husband, Clark Blaise, moved to the United States, where in 1985 she wrote a highly acclaimed book, *Darkness*, her collection of often-bitter short stories. Canada, she wrote at the introduction, was "humble to its citizens who had been born in hot, moist continents like Asia." In her new book, *The Middleman and Other Stories*, Mubkjee is still concerned with what happens when the Third World enters the first. But her focus has shifted from what she perceives as Canada's hard-edged manner to the embattled position of the American melting pot.

Mubkjee is fascinated by assimilation—how individuals cope and the way in which American society is transformed by immigrants. She writes from the viewpoints of a variety of immigrants, such as a Tamil Sri Lankan who falls in love in Hamburg on the way to America, a Vietnamese veteran who brings his troubled daughter from Saigon to the United States to live with him and his girlfriend, and a puppet money manager entangled with a right-wing Filipino woman and her cat named Marlene. Mubkjee is herself a middleman, an interpreter between two cultures.

In one of the book's strongest stories, "Celebrating," a third-generation Italian woman mimics her Afghan refugee boyfriend in her New Jersey family as Thanksgiving. From the start, the encounter provokes confusion and stress. The father, misreading intentions, says, "We saw your famous camp on TV." For Mubkjee, it is not simply a culture gap; the immigrant changes the way Americans see themselves. When the Afghan refugee returns his torture in a jail back home, the family is embarrassed. "The meaning of Thanksgiving," the girlfriend thinks, "should not be to exploit."

Mubkjee's characters have evolved from victims to explorers. In her 1975 novel, *With the Innocent Woman's* response to love/loss and starvation is madness and violence. In "A Wife's Story," in *The Middleman*, the broken—

East Indian woman, temporarily separated from her husband while she attends university—has survived the tradition in American life she goes to Broadway, plays with a Hungarian friend and meets with a Chinese model. When her husband visits, he feels insecure, but she is already confident of her

place on the other, planetary side. Mubkjee is tackling big subjects—racism, culture shock, politics—not always with equal success. But the writing remains elegant and economical. She is a writer who has found her subject—the impact on America of what she regards as a new breed of Third World pioneers. In *The Middleman*, Mubkjee has plunged herself into the throes of American society. In return, she offers acute insights into the clashes that mark a new-birth's entry into that culture.

—ELEANOR WITTEL



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The mind of an assassin

LIBRA

By Don DeLillo
(Letter & Open Denney,
356 pages, \$24.95)

At the climactic moment of his new book, *Libra*, author Don DeLillo sketches the view through Lee Harvey Oswald's eyescape as President John F. Kennedy's limousine glides through Dallas's Dealey Plaza. He describes the moment when the assassin is about to squeeze off his third shot: "There was a white burst in the middle of the frame. A terrible splash, a burst. Something came flying off of the President's head." It is clear that another gunshot has hit Kennedy, and Oswald's third shot went astray. "He knew he'd missed with the third shot, missed everything." That last phrase reflects the perspective—which the vast majority of Americans share—that the effort to investigate the killing have also "missed everything." The belief persists that a conspiracy surrounds both JFK's murder and the Warren Commission's efforts to explore it.

DeLillo, 51, has treated the dark arts of subdeception, terrorism and espionage in several of his eight previous novels. In *Libra*, he is drawing from a wealth of investigative data contained in the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission. The result is a rocky glowing feat of imagination that reconstructs the events leading up to what he calls "the seven seconds that broke the back of the American century." It is a work likely to elevate him to the top ranks of current American novelists.

Libra carries readers deeply into the troubled mind of its author, Oswald, and into the underworld of Cold War paranoia, CIA covert action and jingoism that formed the dark shadow of Kennedy's shining Camelot. Seemingly weaving public fact and fiction, DeLillo creates a plausible scenario linking rogue American agents, right-wing Cuban exiles, mercenaries and Mafia gangsters in the stunning double murders of Kennedy and Oswald. Retired CIA agent Nicholas Branch is compiling the agency's secret history of the assassination. Fifteen years of sifting through the oceans of data and speculation have given him an all-but-omniscient vantage point. He has access to secret (fictional) confessions from the mastermind CIA agents who set the plot against Kennedy in

motivation—and then lost control of it. Branch discovers that the seed was planted by Wm. Bennett, a former CIA operative whom the agency forcibly retired after he became too fervently involved with anti-Castro Cubans after the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Bennett and a tiny group of like-minded agents devise a plan to shock Americans by shooting at Kennedy. They intend to miss—but also to leave a false trail leading back to Cuban intelligence agents. The aim is to reactivate the lost crusade against Castro. But the dynamic of the plot leads the hired gunman on a course toward murder.

DeLillo's ability to win readers' understanding for the plotters is almost frightening. So is his utterly aesthetic recreation of Oswald, the Libran (born on Oct. 10) poised to tip the scales of history like the scales depicted in his astrological sign. In real life, Oswald was an ex-marine who defected to the Soviet Union, married a Russian and then returned to the United States to wage a personal crusade for fair play for Cuba. In DeLillo's depiction, Oswald—suffering from a learning disability, battered by the effects of an undiagnosed childhood and caught up in a dreamworld of Marxist fantasy—is ripe for the plotters' manipulation. He is their perfect, disposable scapegoat.

DeLillo's lean, taut prose makes the everyday lives of his characters and the places they pass through—from smoke-infested training camps in Louisiana to Oswald's bare Moscow hotel room—ripe with meaning and ambiguity. And his ear for dialogue, whether in Georgetown drawing rooms, a car's snug or in the strip club run by Jack Ruby, Oswald's killer, is acute. In one compelling scene, a Mafia member is trying to persuade Ruby to kill Oswald. Let me tell you something straight out. The man who gets Oswald, people will say that's the bravest man in America. And it's just a matter of time before somebody elses him. The people want a blank space where he's standing. This act, they'll build a monument to whenever they do it."

DeLillo's touch isn't always flawless. Branch's philosophical ruminations about the assassination and the nature of reality are often wearying. His toying with shades of meaning perhaps reflect DeLillo's doubts more than his own. *Libra* is a masterful thriller, an unexpected gem. *Day of the Jackal* viewed through the Jackal's eyes. DeLillo's three years in the penitentiary of Warren Commission documents and assassination theories have paid off in a book that is hard to put down—even though people know the ending before they begin.

—LENN GLYNN



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A nightmare comes home

AT RISK

By Alice Hoffman
(Letter & Orpen Design,
128 pages, \$14.95)

SINCE AIDS was first identified in 1981, hysteria and prejudice have clouded society's thinking about the deadly disease. Modern medicine's inability to overcome AIDS, combined with the fact that in the West most of its victims are homosexuals—has led to increased homophobia. But in her deeply moving seventh novel, *At Risk*, Boston writer Alice Hoffman focuses on a young girl in a small New England town who contracts AIDS through a blood transfusion during surgery. As a result, a family and a community must choose whether to respond with panic or with compassion in telling that story, Hoffman attempts to force readers to confront their own preconceptions.

Much of the book's success lies in the fact that Hoffman has grounded her story in the mundane. There is nothing heroic about 11-year-old Amanda Farrell or the people who rally around her. When she is diagnosed with AIDS, her parents are devastated—but they try to maintain their routines. Amanda's father, an astronomer, continues going to work. Her eight-year-old brother, Charlie, still photographs turtles at the nearby pond. Amanda herself expresses one wish before she dies: to have her braces removed.

Amanda's mother, Polly, borrows all of her strength to nurse her daughter—and to fight a group of parents intent on keeping Amanda out of school. But Polly's determination is tempered with a sense of resignation. When her friend Betty transfers her son to another school because of her fear, Polly is at first outraged. But when she finally confronts Betty in the supermarket, their conversation turns to the merits of instant versus gourmet chocolate pudding.

Hoffman's simple, unadorned prose effectively mirrors the ordinariness of the stricken Farrells. In writing about such a topical issue, the author risked turning her book into a mere exercise in case-study journalism. Instead, Hoffman's imaginative powers and technical skills have combined to create a wrenching work of fiction.

—VICTOR DRYER



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Berenger (left) and Winger: harrowing, racist violence in Nebraska wheat fields

FILMS

Hatred in the heartland

RETRAYED
Directed by Costa-Gavras

Costa-Gavras is a master of the political thriller. His specialty is creating claustrophobic suspense out of conspiratorial terror. In 1966, he made influential *Indignation* with *Z*, the true story of a Greek parliamentarian assassinated by the country's military dictators. And in 1982's *Misling*, he drew an award-winning performance from Jack Lemmon as a disaffected American father searching for a son who was seized in Chile's 1973 coup. Now the Greek-born, Paris-based director turns his critical eye to the American heartland. Unlike his best-known film, *Revenge* is not based on a true story of police-state terror. Set in rural Nebraska—and filmed in Alberta—it is a deft drama about an undercover agent (Dennis Quaid) who falls in love with the target of her reassignment (Faye Dunaway). But *Revenge* is also an attempt to expose the racist violence that lurks beneath the small-town culture of white Christian America.

Costa-Gavras says that he was inspired to make the movie by evidence of an alarming rise in white-supremacist terror. Last January, the U.S. National Council of Churches reported

that racial violence had reached epidemic proportions—with 125 murders, 302 assaults and 381 cross burnings between 1980 and 1986. With *Revenge*, Costa-Gavras told *MovieWeek*, "I am showing a dark side of America that the average American will have trouble accepting. But the way people appear, it's not the way they are. A face and blue eyes are not the lie."

Revenge opens with a devastating covertive punch. The host of an open-house radio show in Chicago teases the racist in his audience by phone in with their "my own thoughts about Jews and blacks." "I'm an old Jew myself," he says. "Show me how have you are and call me up." After the show, a masked assassin brutally guns down the broadcaster in an underground parking garage with a MAC 10 machine pistol—echoing the real-life murder of Alan Berg, a controversial Denver talk show host who was killed in 1984 by a neo-Nazi armed with a MAC 10.

The scene then shifts to the rigging wheat fields of Nebraska, a descriptively powerful landscape. Debra Winger portrays Katie, a cocaine addict, who is really Cathy, a CIA agent investigating a suspect in the Chicago murder. Tom Berenger plays the suspect, a widowed Vietnam war hero named Gary who seems charming, wholesome, sexy and

sensitive. His only vice seems to be a weakness for his mother's white cake.

Persuading herself that he is innocent, Cathy lets Gary seduce her and begins acting like a mother to his two children. Then, one night he takes her hunting with his buddies. The weapons are MAC 10 machine pistols, the target is a black man. Horrified, Cathy begs to be taken off the case, but her colorblind CIA boss (John Heard) insists that she remain undercover.

Winger gives a lively, muscular performance, ripe with vulnerability. And Berenger makes the best of an impossible role. Costa-Gavras is asking a lot from his chosen lead. He is a racist killer, he is demanding a massive leap of faith. The director's point, of course, is that bigotry is not the aberrant behavior of a few evil men, but a deep stain on the social fabric of white America.

But inconsistencies in the script strain credibility. It is hard to believe that a gang of right-wings terrorists would allow an unsuspecting woman to witness a racist murder before she has even indicated her loyalties. And the basic story—an undercover agent falling in love with the enemy—has been so overworked that it seems like the wrong vehicle for a film with such serious intent.

Revenge appears to be an awkward compromise between the political vision of a European director and the commercial necessities of Hollywood. The script comes from Los Angeles screenwriter Jay Kosterha, who wrote the 1985 erotic thriller *Jagged Edge* and co-wrote the 1983 dose of romance *Flamenco*. And *Revenge*'s title was selected through market research. In a recent interview, Winger admitted "I hate that title. It sounds like a movie of the week."

Like the title, the movie is contrived. Refusing America with an outsider's eye, Costa-Gavras is guilty of trying to take a labor subject. And *Revenge* has the shock value of a good thriller. But by using a Hollywood recipe to mix romance with brutal reality, the director makes it too easy to disbelieve the facts behind the fantasy.

—BRUCE D. JOHNSON

A footloose mafia moll

MARKED TO THE MOON
Directed by Jonathan Demme

Right from the opening titles, which stroll to the sound of Rosemary Clooney singing, a strange song called *Mambo Italiano*, it is obvious that *Marked to the Moon* is not going to be a pedestrian gangster farce. For one thing, it is a Jonathan Demme movie: a candy-colored confetti of cool, kitsch and sassy comedy, with a sound track so good that almost nothing else seems to matter. Among American directors, Demme is comparable

to legendary lifestyle of a mob wife and the demands of a divorce. But later that night, her husband is murdered by his Mafia boss, Tony (Don Sesto). She discovers him with his mistress in a motel but isn't. At the funeral, they make the widow an assassin after that leaves her no room to refuse.

Determined to start a new life, Angela flees her Long Island, N.Y., sub-



Griffin (left) and Meloni: seductive savvy and wit

urb and moves into a sparsely lit room on Manhattan's Lower East Side. But she is followed by the mob—and by an FBI surveillance team led by an ex-cop-turned-mafia boss (Matthew Modine). Mike has a convincing cover. He neither looks nor acts like a cop. Angela, who thinks that he is just a friendly plumber who lives upstairs, is lovely. And after her life with the mob, she is delighted to meet a man who seems totally lacking in machismo.

Griffin and Modine make an odd couple. Griffin is gorgeous. Cranking the fine line between sweet innocence and seductive savvy, she has the serene presence of a major Hollywood star. Modine, with his lanky features and sly, Patty grin, plays his way

through as her unlikely leading man. Meanwhile, Stockwell portrays Tony like a crumbly, drunken cartoon of a Mafia boss. And Mercedes Knott adds an overplayed note of lust, broad comedy as Tony's sexually insatiable wife, the only person he seems to be afraid of.

Demme has created a sassy caper-and-robbers romance that is not technically fancy, especially in the stretches of fast-paced chase. But the film penetrates with amusing antics and ironic details. Much of the comedy consists simply of outrageous scenes. A telephone scene in a Miami hotel serves as the set for a grand shooting—a slow-motion parody of a *Miami Vice* finale. And the best jokes are fired straight from the top. As Angela is being blackmailed by the police, she says, "You work just like the mob." A detective replies, "There's a big difference. The mob is out murdering, thieving, cheating, lying, psychotic. We work for the President of the United States."

With its chunky humor, its kaleidoscope images and a sound track that ranges from Rosemary Clooney to Ziggy Marley, *Marked to the Moon* forms a rich pop-culture collage. Rhetorically, it is a delight. But, as a whole, it is empty and forgettable. There is no denying the talent of its director. But he has proven his ingenuity so thoroughly that once a special of him that just another Jonathan Demme picture.

—BRUCE D. JOHNSON

MALENN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Alibi*, Melville (1)
- 2 *The Confession of the Kowalskis*, Clancy (2)
- 3 *The Inmates*, Leitch (3)
- 4 *Spies*, West (3)
- 5 *To Be the Best*, Bradstreet (3)
- 6 *Tell Me What You Know*, Krantz (3)
- 7 *Rock Star*, Collins (4)
- 8 *Thriller's Game*, Sanders (4)
- 9 *The Yonkerskies*, Wolff (7)
- 10 *People Like Us*, Deane (26)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Thank You, Struggle*, Jernigan (2)
- 2 *A Bird's Eye View of the Coming (2)*
- 3 *Darkness of Winter*, Hughes (3)
- 4 *Trump: The Art of the Deal*, Prince (3)
- 5 *Swim With the Sharks Without Being Eaten*, Harkin (4)
- 6 *Thieving on Chaus*, Peters (7)
- 7 *Robert Kennedy in His Own Words*, edited by Graham and Graham (10)
- 8 *Plagues, Preachers and Deceivers*, McMillan (10)
- 9 *Monoculture*, Jackson (10)
- 10 *The National History of Canada*, Loomis (10)

(1) Fiction; best seller

—Compiled by Claire Power

Saved by jazz and Creole comedy

By Allan Fotheringham

What only the water-bound portions of Louisiana realize is that politics can be abided only when it is fun. The folk in British Columbia, home of Wacky Bennett and Plying Phil Gagliardi and now Bill Vander Zant, have long recognized that if you have to put up with the less than perfect, you might as well get a little banter in to go along with it.

Newfoundlanders know that, too, which is why they love the jiggery-pokery of Joey Smallwood. Water-bound Nova Scotia is not at all surprised by the antics of Billy Joe MacLean—and predecessors and those rivals yet to come. New Brunswick delighted for years in the showmanship of Richard Hatfield, the Master of the Maritimes in the inland provinces, away from the liberating sun, that take politics too much at face value.

So it is that New Orleans, wicked witch of a city, held in the embrace of the Mississippi, is such a delightful locale for such a stand-still operation as a Republican presidential convention. The 200 is a party of rich stiffs with a poker up the ying-yang, and it needs something as needy and decadent as this 300-year-old party to shake it back to life.

What can you say about a town that has been described as not so much southern United States but northern Costa Rica? Where the main nod to the Republican virtues was the city decision to dump spine-loaded chemicals into the sewers of the French Quarter in hopes of eradicating the smell of white beer that swirls aloft in normal times.

The best way to typify New Orleans is to explain that a well-known local television personality had his convention media credentials taken away from him when the security metal detector at the Superdome revealed that he had a recorder in his briefcase. He'd forgotten all about it, explained the personality, since he carried it there all the time. No one in town blinked that a pinal in a briefcase to state that once boasted the Kingfish, Huey

Long, as governor and his brother Earl, who, while three-time governor, said that when he died he wanted to be buried in Louisiana. "In I can remain active in local politics."

New Orleans, like most Latin cultures, is obsessed with death. Cemeteries are among the top tourist attractions. The French Quarter shops are alive, so to speak, with voodoo activities. The Mardi Gras parade characters abound with masks and voodoo apparatus. It's entirely appropriate that this is the city that presided over the anointing of George Herbert Walker

brushed off, repainted and rerolled. A short stay makes sense understandable both Tennessee Williams and Truman Capote, two important novelists.

The very best thing is, then, leaving all the political nonsense, takes place every night in the Old Absolut Bar on Bourbon, where a blind man in a parkie hat and shades plays the blues on his magnetic electric guitar alongside a body whose voice has the gravelly rasp of Justin Tappin. His name is Bryan Lee, he has a few albums out, and why he isn't famous beyond all the ground-grinding turps in black leather passes all of us who gilded

Buff Robins for me.

He is 34, from dull, old Wisconsin and survived 29 years on the road before he hit Bourbon Street a decade ago and realized—a white man in a city that seemed black just then—that this was where he was meant to be. "New Orleans," he says, "is a bit sleazy. Just a little rade, a little crude. But it's beautiful, because everybody is themselves and nobody cares."

The essence of that was demonstrated at a huge party thrown by the local paper, the unfortunately named Times-Picayune. More

crayfish and shrimp and Creole and Cajun dishes than one could contemplate, more bands than one could stand, but what was the largest Republican lineup? Before the blackened fish stand of chef Paul Prudhomme, the defensive fumes of trendy cuisine. Why? Because he was handing out autographs. This crowd didn't want food, it wanted cookbooks.

It's why, one supposes, it chose a candidate called George Herbert Walker Bush, who chose as his running mate a chap called J. Danforth Quayle, a "chicken hawk" on the Vietnam non-war who somehow declined to serve in that quagmire and instead used heavy family connections to get into into the safe home ground of the National Guard.

The Republicans had a lot of fun here. Especially since there were only 2,277 voting delegates among the 68,000 partying Republican voters. They weren't up to it. The town was a lot more fun than they were.



COVERLY

Bush, the man who once sneered at the "voodoo connection" of Ronald Reagan.

The arts fix, also, the death of the convention floor reporter. The only interest, for the viewers at home chewing on the city day, used to be the chance of a fatlight down on the arena floor with Sam Donaldson bawling in to candelap on what was going on. Since primaries now pick candidates, not conventions, Sam and Lesley Stahl and Diane Sawyer and Bill Plante are well-known at the press Little wonder that Sam, he of the varnished hair, is leaving the White House beat at his request.

The best night in the town when the bars are open 24 hours a day is fact in the front stoop of my pad, the Cornstalk French Hotel, a block from Bourbon Street, where the early-evening guest is greeted by brilliant-green squaws sliding across the stoop and fat orange goldfish feeding in the fountain. The spoon stands up in the coffee cup. A streetcar named Desire has been



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